THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7373.—Vol. XLVIII. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1888. Price One Penny.

SURELY LORD SALISBURY IS NOT MAD?

We do not think so. But the *Standard* seems to imagine that he is more or less demented, while the *Times* is evidently under the gravest apprehension that our Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister has been temporarily bereft of his senses. Of the *Standard* we need say no more than that, being evidently "off its head" entirely whenever it has to deal with American difficulties, we need attach no importance to its assumption that Lord Salisbury shares, or can be made to share, its delusions. The uneasiness of the *Times* is much more serious. It is at present hand in glove with Ministers in the attempt to blast the characters of the Irish representatives, and it is therefore the last paper in the world to give currency from any interested motives to rumours prejudicial to the respect which should be paid to the Prime Minister of the Crown. Nevertheless it does unquestionably raise the gravest doubt this morning by its article on the East African question whether the English Foreign Office in its dealings with Zanzibar is directed by a man of sound mind. When such a paper deems it incumbent upon it "entirely and most earnestly" to "deprecate any idea of English association "with Germany in military or *quasi*-military operations on the "Zanzibar coast, either for the direct suppression of the slave "trade on land or for any purpose indirectly connected with it," it is evident its conductors have some grounds for believing that Lord Salisbury is temporarily deranged.

Surely this is not quite fair to Lord Salisbury? Mr. W. H. Smith ought really to pay a friendly call on Mr. Walter and assure him that there is no reason as yet why the Cabinet should apply for a Commission *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of their chief. Of course, we quite agree that if Lord Salisbury had actually undertaken a joint military expedition with Germany against the people of Zanzibar Lord Salisbury's proper place would be, not Downing-street, but Bedlam or Colney Hatch. It is just because the supposition is so preposterous that we refuse to entertain it even for a moment. We think the *Times* has been misled once more. The mere instinct of self-preservation would deter Lord Salisbury from undertaking any such co-operation. If he were to fire a single shot in support of the clumsy and not over-scrupulous adventurers of the German East African Company he would endanger his Cabinet. The Liberal Unionists have stood many things, but they are not going to stand that. Neither would the country stand it, no, not for a moment. We have got enough on our hands at Suakin without pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Germans at Zanzibar. Nevertheless, the *Times* persists that "the representatives of the Universities Mission "to East Africa have been officially informed that, in view of the "active operations to be begun by her Majesty's Government "against the slave-traders on the Zanzibar coast, it is desirable that "all Europeans should be at once withdrawn from stations on the "mainland," and it must be admitted that this statement, if correct, cannot be tortured into any other meaning than that her Majesty's Government is going to do something on the East Coast in the way of shooting which it has never done before. As there is no particular reason why they should do this at present, excepting for the convenience of Germany, the inference is obvious.

Nevertheless, we disbelieve the story, first, because we refuse to entertain the suspicion that Lord Salisbury's mind is affected, and, secondly, because Lord Salisbury has already blundered so badly on the East Coast of Africa that out of sheer self-respect he must refrain from committing any further betrayals of British interests in Zanzibar. Lord Rosebery, with great magnanimity, has refused to make any attacks upon Lord Salisbury for his surrender of a position which he ought to have maintained to the encroaching German. We now see what mischief has followed this policy when it is too late to reverse it. Millions of square miles of territory over which we might have exercised practical suzerainty, if we had but stretched out our hand, were handed over by Lord Salisbury to Germany at the first summons of Prince Bismarck. British subjects, loyal, devoted, and intelligent, were living in the surrendered districts. The enterprise of some of these men had created the commerce of Zanzibar. The self-sacrifice of others had introduced civilization and Christianity into the darkest corners of the land. But without taking counsel with a single trader or a single missionary, without even asking whether the abandonment contemplated could not be modified so far as to leave them at least a port of entry, Lord Salisbury made over everything to the Germans, with the result that the general conflagration has begun. To quote from a Zanzibar letter in the *Times*:—

> The whole coast is in a state of disturbance. The Germans are trying an experiment in governing Africans; they have begun in a wrong way, as every one sees, including perhaps themselves, and by their folly have made a peaceful settlement of the mainland an impossibility for a long time to come, and ruined at one blow the thriving trade built up by the British Indian traders during so many years.

Now that after all this is done as the result of his too facile surrender, Lord Salisbury cannot be so demented as to propose to mend matters by helping the Germans to slaughter the people whom they did not try to govern and whom they have only tried to exploit.

In any case, we hope the missionaries will not desert their flocks. Bishop Smithies, a worthy successor of Bishop Hannington, is on his way back to his diocese, and, although the Government never deemed it worth while to ask him for his opinion when he was in London, his advice will be taken by the missionaries in his diocese. If he is of the same mind that he was when he left, the missionaries will not budge.

HOW TO BECOME AN ORATOR.—III.

Hints from Leading Speakers of the Day.

The public speakers whose hints we give in this article represent between them a very varied experience—ranging from the University Debating Society to the platform, the lecture hall, the ministry, and the judicial bench. We give the first place to the Lord Chief Justice of England, who certainly has no superior in his profession for graceful eloquence. Lord Coleridge's letter is succeeded by one from Dr. Spence Watson, who modestly describes himself as "one of the rank and file," but who, as every one knows, is a great man and a mighty on the political platforms of the North. The letter of Mr. Broadhurst, which we give next, is very interesting, as embodying the experience of a working-man orator who has risen from the ranks. Dr. Dawson Burns and Mr. Raper, who follow, are known on every temperance platform. To our former "hints from the pulpit" we are now able to add the advice of Dr. Adler. Finally, the very sensible letter from the president of the Cambridge Union gives the experience of an orator in the making.

Lord Coleridge.

I must entirely disclaim any right to attempt to instruct others in the art of speaking. No one can possibly value my performances in that kind at a lower rate than I do myself, for I have heard great speakers, and I know what real oratory is. Moreover, I agree with Mr. Bright that the art is empirical, and that each man must find out for himself which is the best way of doing justice to such speaking power as he may possess, be it great or small. I should say myself that the more preparation a man can give both of matter and of words the better. Of course he must not let his audience think he is saying a lesson, and equally of course replies, whether in Parliament or at the Bar, answers to questions, speeches which follow the course of a debate, cannot in the nature of things be prepared. No rules, I think, can usefully be given. Lord Plunket was a man of perfect truth, and, I suppose, one of the very greatest orators these islands ever produced; yet his mode of preparation, as narrated by himself in his Life, was one which I believe no human being but himself ever did or could pursue with success. In him, however, it was perfectly successful. This is not worth publication; but I was unwilling to leave your letter without some acknowledgment.

Dr. R. Spence Watson.

I doubt whether one man can help another in the matter of public speaking. Each will find out what plan suits him best, if he will only persevere. But, if the experience of one of the rank and file can aid any one else, you are welcome to mine. If I lecture upon any given topic, I write out my discourse and read it exactly as written. I cannot see the use of learning the carefully chosen words so as to repeat them, when you can read them so much more easily. If I speak I try to think over the subject in odd spare times, and especially when walking to and from business. About an hour before the meeting I make notes of the course I intend to pursue, and arrange extracts, but do not attempt to fix upon any words. Practice gives a man the habit of thinking when upon his legs, and the fewer the notes the better. As

the mind warms, its vision grows clearer, and the notes either encumber you, or are abandoned, as you see "a more excellent way."

MR. H. BROADHURST, M.P.

I fear that my method of preparing a speech is probably not such as can be generally recommended to educated young men starting in public life. My usual plan is to think out, so far as time and opportunity permit, the subject of my speech and the order of its arrangement. I then make a short memorandum of the chief points, and trust to the inspiration of the meeting for the remainder. I have never attempted to write a speech in full; and it would be impossible for me to deliver it were I to do so. The knowledge of having to make a speech affects my nervous system now far more than it did some years back; but this feeling generally passes away if I feel at home with my audience. Perhaps I am more affected by my surroundings than most speakers. If the platform is well forward into the meeting and the audience closes round it, I am quite at ease. I do not like the floor of a hall to be too much below the platform, as I think it spoils the sense of relationship between the speaker and his audience. If I take my eyes off my audience for more than an instant I feel confused and my speech becomes disarranged. Of course the modes and manners of one speaker do not apply to every speaker. Perhaps the worst speaking and the worst reading the public have to listen to comes from the pulpits. Of course I need scarcely say that there are many magnificent exceptions to this rule. I think there would be better speaking in England if more care were taken in the appointments of the platform. These should always include a small desk, elbow high, in front of the speaker, such as is usually provided in Scotland.

DR. DAWSON BURNS.

I have had considerable experience in public speaking, having from the age of twelve been accustomed to address promiscuous gatherings, and having preached, more or less frequently, for upwards of forty years. I have never read my speeches or sermons, and I cannot but think that reading must greatly detract from the effect of what is entitled to be called "public speaking." Greater precision of language is purchased almost invariably at the expense of greater impressiveness. The reader must forfeit that power which often comes from the happy suggestions of the moment. Two things are wanting to efficient public speaking—facility of utterance and self-possession. Without the first, the patience of the hearers is tried, and the wearisomeness which is an abomination must result. Without the second, there can be nothing but an eventual breakdown. Some persons have a natural faculty of ready utterance, but the majority have to acquire it by practice, and practice will generally avail in giving to a speaker a free command of language suited to his ideas. The main difficulty with all beginners is to acquire self-possession, so as not to fear the loss either of ideas or of the language necessary for their favourable presentation. This difficulty, again, largely depends upon constitutional qualities, and it would be almost, if not entirely, impossible for many to overcome it. With others it would soon diminish by practice, and finally disappear. A good memory is a great aid in such a matter; and I have known eminent speakers, with a weak verbal memory, become nervous when they had to trust to it for quotations. As a rule I should advise all speakers to write notes of their main points, so as to ensure continuity of thought, and then to arrange in their minds the forms of expression adapted for the purpose. In the act of speaking these would often be recollected, and if not other forms of language would occur. This means, in substance, that every speech should be thought out by the speaker before he attempts to deliver it. He should master his own subject before seeking, or hoping, to master his audience. Where the effect would chiefly depend upon the language, it would, of course, be wise to frame it beforehand, and commit it to writing, or memory, or both; but, even here, the freedom of unwritten speech would frequently give to the orator a choice of words, and a power of instantaneous effectiveness, denied to the use of the manuscript.

MR. J. H. RAPER.

Any duties which have rendered such work necessary, in my experience, have usually been accompanied by special information, which I have tried to impart to others almost entirely in a conversational manner. The facts and figures to be communicated being previously mastered, I only require a few leading items as brief notes to be consulted during the address. As there is, in my case, generally an opinion to be generated, a conviction to be secured, and some action adopted, this conversation has to be characterized by earnestness which is felt. As it is often my lot to follow speakers who have already anticipated most of the points intended to be submitted for consideration, anything like memoriter preparation would be disastrous, and I have no alternative but the simple conversational style qualified by earnest appeal. My method having been necessitated by circumstances, I have never consulted authorities on the interesting inquiry of your note. I have, however, recently obtained a book published last year in New York, entitled, "Before an Audience." It treats the question attractively, and believing it may aid you in your excellent design I with this note send you a copy of Mr. Sheppard's work.

DR. HERMANN ADLER, DELEGATE CHIEF RABBI.

My experiences and suggestions are mainly confined to the subject of pulpit oratory. I have preached for upwards of twenty-five years, and during this time the conviction has been strengthened within me that justice can only be done to the great and solemn themes with which the pulpit deals by carefully writing out, if at all possible, every word of the sermon. I hold with Cicero that the pen is the best teacher of eloquence. I do not commit to memory the discourses thus carefully written out, but read them over three or four times, once at least aloud, so that I am in a position to deliver them without being slavishly bound to the manuscript lying before me. Now and again some appropriate illustration or argument will occur to me in the process of delivery; its introduction is facilitated by the fact that while enunciating it I need not reflect upon what I am going to say next, but am able at once to refer to my copy. Such full preparation is of course impossible during a pastoral tour, when one or more sermons have to be preached day after day for several weeks. These discourses, however, do no need any written elaboration. They, as a rule, deal with the broad outlines of morality and religion, or with themes on which I have discoursed before. The needful illustrations are therefore ready to hand either in manuscript or in a recess of the brain. In the case of platform speeches I find it sufficient to jot down notes of the leading arguments. But I never speak in public without some preparation. And even if called upon quite unexpectedly, I find it possible during the very act of rising to marshal before me in rapid review the heads of my observations. For beginners, I regard the diligent study of elocution and regular practice as of paramount importance. The council of the Jews' College for the training of ministers, of which I am chairman, provides for its students the best instruction in elocution which is obtainable, and affords them frequent practice in preaching in the oratory attached to the institution and in the smaller synagogues.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNION.

The President of the Cambridge Union, Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, writes from Trinity College:—

As a mere beginner in public speaking, I could hardly venture to criticise the utterances of our veteran orator, Mr. Bright; but as a constant listener to beginners, I may be pardoned a little apprehension at the possibility of those counsels being too literally interpreted. The thoughts of a great man, even when clothed in unadorned sentences, will command a hearing by their grandeur or originality. The arguments of a less distinguished man will also be listened to with attention when the subject under discussion, and the result of the voting, are of great importance to all who take part in them. But we are not all great men; and we cannot reserve our early oratorical efforts for questions of moment. In our debating societies the motion may be one in which we take only a secondary interest; and the results of the division are of no great importance. The modest prologue of a speaker who assures us that he "knows very little about the subject" is too often proved to the hilt by the argument of his speech. The interest of the audience has to be aroused for the subject before they will listen with patience to the dull array of arguments which the orator parades before their view. Accordingly I have noticed that the ear of the House is usually lent to the speaker who tries to amuse rather than to him who endeavours to convince. Many beginners notice this, and in trying to avoid the Scylla of boredom, fall into the Charybdis of buffoonery. The most effective form of debating society oratory is a speech bright with epigram, paradox and happy illustration, but at the same time covering a solid framework of argument. I shall not say that this is the highest form of public speaking; but the heroics of public life are ill-suited to the unimportance of private discussion. I do not wish to advocate the committing to memory of a written speech. But I do wish to recommend a far more careful preparation than that counselled by Mr. Bright. The important words and the general tenour of the sentence will be remembered without an effort, and will obviate the necessity of burdening the powers of recollection. Beginners who shun the hard work of textual preparation often attain fluency, and even a certain amount of eloquence; but their speeches are usually disfigured by mannerism and colloquialism. The use of the right word at the right place cannot be obtained without an extension of our ordinary conversational vocabulary; and it is well for a beginner to think out his speech beforehand, and escape the possibility of either having to halt for a word, or of using one below the dignity of its subject. On this point Mr. Bright's directions are insufficient. We wish to know whence he derived that purity of diction which is the characteristic of his speeches. I hope he has not spoken his last word on this subject.

THE CONFESSION OF A NIHILIST.—II.

BY MDME. OLGA NOVIKOFF.

AFTER explaining at some length the stern duties of the rising generations, after earnestly entreating them to form their character and their principles, to study hard, to avoid the influence of political charlatans who simply exploit their ignorance, Mr. Tikhomirov says: "Russia has a great past, but a still greater future." He is, however, not blind to our shortcomings, of which a very serious one among our youths is their want of prudent resistance to mischievous influences. Their want of thought makes them accept every new political aphorism, however absurd.

As soon as the universities are quiet for eight or nine months pressure is put upon the young students to make some absurd demonstration, some riots, "something," and they listen to such instigations. Our censors are not infallible; but censorship is an institution whose importance is exaggerated. The principal mistake lies in ourselves. We Russians have an unlimited confidence in every new theory, in every hypothesis, no matter how superficial, how foolish. The so-called "Intelligenzia" are far inferior in common sense and practical questions to the simple Russian peasant. (Page 21.) The latter possess few notions, few facts; but they have not spoilt their mental faculties, their sound judgment. The fantastic element, deplorably developed in our middle classes of culture, reaches its zenith amongst our revolutionists. What young revolutionists repeat now, I used to think myself, alas! several years ago. Russia would immensely gain if her young people, instead of meddling with politics, resolved to spend some five or six years on a regular course of lectures and in studying their own country, her present position, and her history. Hundreds of Russian undergraduates perish merely thanks to evil influences from without.

This, unfortunately, is only too true. Such instigators have neither pity nor judgment. Any kind of riot equally serves their purpose, provided it makes mischief and commits foolish, reckless boys. Mr. Tikhomirov, describing the difference between the students of 1840 and 1860, shows how superior were those of the former year. Their aspirations were much higher. He relates an anecdote which is charmingly characteristic:

"Some undergraduates of the old school were engaged in an animated discussion one day when dinner was announced. 'How can you disturb us?' reproachfully exclaimed one of the orators, who afterwards became a celebrated Russian writer. 'We are just settling the existence (das Seyn) of God, and you summon us to . . . dinner.'" What Mr. Tikhomirov says now about the duties of a citizen may be endorsed by every wise patriot. "From the question of culture I now pass to that of autocracy. Whatever constitutes a man's general views, the moment he proclaims himself as opposed to the Tzar he belongs to the welcome set, he is 'one of ours.'" (This reminds one of the Irishman, who, on landing in America, declared: "I do not know what is the form of government here, but I am against it.") Let Mr. Tikhomirov, however, continue his own story.

If you point out the unreasonableness of this view, if you convict him of extreme ignorance, you are met with the protest, how can a man be cultivated as long as there exists in Russia an autocrat? Unfortunately, such views may be sincere. To my great regret, at one time I used to share them myself. But now what pain they give me! In the first place, no form of government is able to prevent intellectual culture when the people are sincerely anxious to acquire it. Besides, let us refer to history. Were not Peter the Great and the Great Catherine autocrats? Was it not in the Emperor Nicholas' time that the present social ideas originated? Is there any republic in the world which has carried out such great reforms as those of Alexander II.? I regard autocracy in Russia as the result of our history, which cannot and ought not to be abolished so long as tens of millions desire nothing else. I deem unjust, unwise, and useless the presumption to interfere with the wishes of a great nation. Every Russian desiring to carry out reforms should do so under the shelter of the autocratic power. Has autocracy prevented Poushkine, Gogol, Tolstoy, &c., &c., from developing the greatest possible progress in literature? For argument's sake, suppose that some Russian Emperor consented to impose limits upon his powers. Such concession would be only apparent, not real. At the slightest hint an enormous majority of the people would disperse the handful of men who ventured to restrict the unlimited power of their Tzar. What every country needs above all is a strong and stable Government which firmly carries out its programme. Russia needs this even more than any other country. The parliamentary system, although it has some good sides, has proved itself most unsatisfactory—a fact which our critics of autocracy should keep firmly in mind. Unfortunately, our young generation behave in a way to drive a rational statesman mad. One day they take part in a Polish insurrection; another day they try to organize a reign of terror. Like true fanatics they display a passionate energy, a remarkable self-sacrifice. It is simply deplorable!—(P. 28.)

Mr. Tikhomirov insists over and over again upon the necessity for sound learning and right thinking. In a foot-note he still further develops this idea. Insisting upon the evils of half culture, he explains, "I do not mean the small amount of information—a peasant is still less informed, but it is the manner of foolishly adopting anything said by others—on faith, without reflection—which is so fatal. It is the want of mental discipline which I lament."

Mr. Tikhomirov's sketch is of great psychological interest. It throws a true light on Russian nature. Russians, unfortunately, are too impulsive, too reckless, not to be often misled—which, of course, is deplorable. With all this there lies in their heart of hearts a deep affection for their country, their church, their old traditions, their customs, their language—in fact, everything Russian. To them "*ubi bene, ibi patria*" is a faulty phrase: there is no place where they can be happy when they are banished, when they are anathematized by their native land. Certain feelings are stronger than arguments. I may be perhaps allowed to quote a case in point. A colony of Russian refugees, whose life, for some political reason or other, became uncomfortable in Russia, emigrated to Buenos Ayres some twenty or twenty-five years ago. They deemed it would be quite easy to acclimatize themselves anywhere. Little by little, however, they discovered, with acute pain, that their souls craved for their former faith. At last, uniting their efforts, they appealed to the representative of the Russian Government, begging him to help them to secure for them a Russian Greek Orthodox priest, willingly offering to build the church and to provide all necessary means for supporting the clergy. The Russian Government did not hesitate to acquiesce. The Reverend Father Ivanoff, a brilliant theological student, sympathizing also with the request, hurried across the seas to undertake this novel duty. Yes! It is easy sometimes to be an absentee, but it must be intolerable to feel oneself a renegade! From this reproach let us hope M. Tikhomirov is now to be rescued. "There is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just men who need no repentance."

O. K.

Claridge's Hotel, October 31.

"TRIBUTE TO SATAN."

"Tribute to Satan." A Novel. By J. Belford Dayne. One vol. (W. Blackwood and Sons.) "Tribute to Satan" is hardly as gruesome as its title might seem to imply. It is a clever story of the shilling-dreadful type—all plot and incident, with no pretence at analytical study, and with a minimum of literary polish. The good heroine is rich, beautiful, and virtuous, ultimately marries a lord, and is utterly uninteresting. The wicked heroine keeps a gambling hell, commits forgery, murders two husbands in succession with remarkable *sang froid*, dies of poison by her own hand, and excites a certain amount of sympathy in the mind of the reader by the very audacity of her misdeeds. The sensation of the story is provided by the use of a perfected phonographic machine as a legally-recognized witness against Bruce Lanyon in the trial for the murder of her husband. This machine, which, unknown to the murderess, had stood in the lodging-house apartment at the time that the crime was committed, is solemnly brought into court, and reproduces an exact rendering of the angry scene between husband and wife which preceded the fatal pistol-shot. Sir Charles Warren should turn his immediate attention to the endless possibilities which this latest development of science opens up to the detective world.

MDME. DE SÉVIGNÉ AND MDME. DE STAEL.

Two unpretending but excellent books of pleasant and instructive reading have long been lying on our table: the Life of Mdme. de Staël, by Bella Duffy, in Mr. J. H. Ingram's Eminent Women Series (Allen and Co.), and Mr. H. L. Williams's elegant translation of the Life of Mdme. de Sévigné, by Gaston Boissier, of the French Academy, in the Great French Writers Series (Routledge and Sons). They are designed as popular biographies of characters already well known and much written about, and certainly possess this first claim to popularity under such conditions, that they present their respective subjects with distinct outline and clearly articulated parts. The impression of those celebrated women has indeed been rendered somewhat vague by the mere voluminousness of what has been written about them; but their latest biographers, for once really popular, have left them with clearness of effect. The wood need no longer be invisible because of the trees.

The reality of the picture Mdme. de Sévigné has left of herself in her letters—that, after all, is the most wonderful thing about them. Herself, the delightful places she lived in, the very looks of the people she met, we seem to have seen them all. Herself, certainly, for her natural gifts, for her fortunate opportunities, so sagaciously turned to profit, and, above all, the highly effective period in which she played her part, will be always well worth knowing. But she had (it was a legitimate part of her power and charm) an intensely feminine side, and in this, of course, feminine biographers have abounded. In M. Boissier's work you see her not merely from the masculine point of view, but also with the, presumably, more than usual virility of intellectual demand proper to a French Academician. The woman, the writer, the works, he discriminates with keenness, treating his subject nevertheless with due sympathy, and also with a telling French brevity. With Mdme. de Staël it has been different. So much nearer our own days, she is much less distinctly known to us than the great literary lady of the earlier time. Less has been written about her; very little in English; and her present biographer writes with all the freshness of her theme. She has done her work well, writing with insight, with taste and animation, out of a fulness of knowledge concerning her subject which would have gone to the making of a much bigger book.

The house in which Mdme. de Staël lived during her stay in London, where she received and cultivated a Platonic friendship with Byron, who admired and quizzed her, maintaining, not sympathetically, that Napoleon's persecution of her was an illusion of her own, and that he really thought very little about her, is now a bathing establishment. He would be a cynic indeed who maintained that De Staël's literary reputation had come down in like fashion. That there is still something popular, and palpably effective, about it, is indicated in this eminently readable account of her life and writings, based (it is apparent) on long and patient study.

Brilliant, impassioned, a characteristic Frenchwoman, though without vanity, full of self-sacrificing kindness to a large circle of friends in a most trying time, always able to deceive herself about unworthy people who chanced to interest her, always a genial optimist, she is very pleasant to think of as a human creature. Bravery!—that was her most striking virtue in connection with those public events in which she took a real part:—witness that defence of Marie Antoinette, then upon her trial, "which called down upon the writer the applause of every generous heart in Europe." Bravery, intrepidity at least, was also one of her chief literary virtues: and it led her, certainly, to "fresh fields," and made her in the things of the mind a discoverer. At the end of the last century a new literature, and a new philosophy, as the formative principle of that literature, had sprung up in Germany. It was destined, as Heine came to think, to work in the world of thought a revolution not less important than the French Revolution itself in the world of politics. New in Germany, it was a mystery, almost a shocking mystery, to France and England. A few curious persons provided themselves and others with certain light samples of the novelty. Mdme. de Staël, a woman, penetrated to the land of its production, and brought home the spoil with *bravura*. It was a bold undertaking to write "L'Allemagne," and the freshness of her position still clings with life-giving effect to the result. We dip into it from time to time after a careful reading, and Kant, with his contemporaries, his descendants, still seem to call out effectively to be read, or read again, as by no means dead people. And then, as to her other best known work, "Corinne," even those who know Italy and its excellent modern guides well may still find pleasure in going over the ground once again with Mdme. de Staël.

A letter from a lady travelling in Holland tells (says the *Chicago Mail*) how they distinguish the boys from the girls in that country. They are all dressed alike in dark, full skirts and gay bodices. All had long hair and long thick bangs trained to stand out under their tight caps like little visors to shade their eyes. We began to wonder why they were all girls, when suddenly the guide seized one, saying: "Do you think this is a boy or a girl?" When we said "girl," he whisked the child round and pointed to a little red and white crown-piece in the back of its cap. "No," he said, "girls' caps are plain. Until the children are eight years old you can't tell a boy from a girl except from the backs of their heads."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Really the *Standard* is playing the fool beyond all measure. Lord Sackville, an Ambassador whose first duty as a diplomatist was to be on good terms with the Government to which he was accredited, and whose second duty was to be astute, and vigilant to do nothing but that which would contribute to the good relations of the two countries, has failed in both these duties. Tricked by a newspaper reporter into writing an injudicious letter on a subject which he ought never to have alluded to, he has made unpleasantness between himself and the Government to which he is accredited, and he has created a difficulty for Lord Salisbury. Under those circumstances, his retirement became inevitable, and so far as we are concerned we have only to be thankful that the American Government has caused Lord Sackville's offence to be forgotten by the attention which it has drawn to the rudeness and ill-manners of Republican diplomacy. That is all. To talk as the *Standard* does about everybody being agreed that England has received a deliberate affront is childish nonsense, and as for the lecture it reads to Lord Salisbury about the duty of expressing the displeasure of the country, all the country asks is Lord Melbourne's question, Why cannot you leave it alone?

The dismissal of Lord Sackville is not the only American affair on which the *Standard* has been demented. Only the other day, when the Fisheries Treaty was rejected it wanted to send British ironclads to clip the claws of the American eagle. The suggestion was dissolved in the laughter of two continents; but here is the same journal coming out again with equally ridiculous threats of retaliation. Who is the poor fellow that is suffering from such acute and apparently incurable inability to see when he is making a fool of himself?

Why is Sir Charles Warren not already on his way to the Zambesi? The most interesting letter which the *Times* publishes from the Crocodile River giving an account of the Grobler incident brings out into clear relief the peril that threatens South Africa from the projected invasion of Lobengula's country by the Boers of the Transvaal. The correspondent puts the issue very fairly when he says:—

> Are the Boers to be allowed to be paramount in Matabeleland and to move into Mashonaland; and are we, for that purpose, going to let them trample on Khama, and make him a stepping-stone to attain their ends? Or is English influence to extend to the Zambesi; and shall Mashona gold make up to us for what we have given up in the Transvaal? Now, and on this spot, we ought to solve these questions. The opportunity must not be missed.

Khama still abides loyally by us confiding in English good faith. Lobengula dreads the "coming Matabele war" with which he is threatened by the Boers, and if Lord Salisbury will but send Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Mackenzie out to make our protectorate a reality, peace may be preserved and the land of Ophir saved to the Empire.

The returns of the municipal elections are far too meagre at present for any inference to be drawn from them. But so far as the figures go, they seem to show

Conservative gains	45
Liberal gains	38
Net Conservative gain	7

The best proof that no political conclusion can be drawn from these gains is the statement in the *Times* that

> The results of elections in the principal boroughs up to midnight show that the figures approximate more to those of 1885 than to succeeding years. The Liberals last year had a marked advantage, but this year the state of the poll is in favour of the Conservatives.

1885, it seems, was a good year for the Tories on Town Councils. But so it was for the Liberals in the Imperial elections. The Conservatives are free to get what joy they can out of being "as in 1885" in municipal matters, if we can be "as in 1885" in political matters.

The attempt of a *Times* witness to shoot a man in the Strand last evening reminds one that Devereux-court is famous as the scene of a singular quarrel which took place there some two centuries ago. Close to the spot where the George Tavern now stands was once the famous Grecian coffee-house, the resort of lawyers from the Temple and of scholars. On one occasion, two Greek scholars disputed there—not about the Land League—but as to the correct placing of a Greek accent. The discussion waxing hot, ended in a quarrel. The disputants left the Grecian and fought a duel in Devereux-court outside. The result—so runs the story—was that one of them was left dead on the pavement. In the present quarrel there was fortunately no bloodshed. But it is curious that the removal of the Law Courts to Temple Bar should be the means of reviving the memories of the seventeenth-century bloodshed.

We suppose we must wish well to the Italian Government, but we honestly find it difficult to speak with patience of its latest proposal to gag the priests, and compel them to choose between disobedience to their conscience and three years imprisonment. The new law now before the Italian Parliament imposes from six months to three years' imprisonment with a heavy fine and temporary or perpetual interdiction from his benefice on any priest who says that the Pope is right in protesting against the loss of his temporal power. It is deplorable to see such gagging laws introduced in a quondam free State. Why not let the priests liberate their consciences? Will they be safer subjects because they have to bottle up their wrath and have to add thereto the fermenting leaven of a sense of tyrannical oppression?

The alleged letter from the Tzar to M. de Giers which we quoted the other day from the *Fremdenblatt* is now admitted to be apocryphal. A strange fatality seems to attend Count Kalnoky's organ: whenever it publishes special news from Russia whether of peace or war, its exclusive items always turn out to be wrong. What the Tzar did say to M. de Giers was to state that for six years "you have been my immediate collaborator and the punctual executor of my intentions in regard to international policy." That is to say, there is no Foreign Minister in Russia but the Emperor, and M. de Giers is the first-class head clerk. This is quite true, but it is not often the truth is so plainly stated in Imperial felicitations.

Lord Granville, in his list of things which ought to be done by the Opposition when Parliament re-assembles, omitted the most important of all. This is a searching catechizing of the Government with regard to their apparent complicity with the *Times*. When Parliament broke off, Ministers assured us that their attitude was one of complete impartiality: they held the stakes, as it were, by appointing the Commission, but had nothing whatever to do with backing either disputant. But since then the following things have happened. *First*, the Government have allowed their Attorney-General to be leading advocate for the *Times*—*i.e.* to use on behalf of the *Times* any knowledge he may have as a member of the Ministry (for the pretence that Sir R. Webster's brain is constructed in two fact-proof compartments is the silliest of legal fictions). *Secondly*, it has appeared that the Irish Office supplies the *Times* with reports of alleged incriminating speeches. And *thirdly*, it came out in yesterday's evidence that resident magistrates are allowed to act as informal solicitors-in-ordinary to the *Times*. All this is very discreditable on the part of the Government, and also very foolish. They had much better have left the task of collecting evidence to Mr. Chamberlain and other hangers-on.

Mr. Justice Grantham came down with a heavy hand yesterday on the favourite doctrine of his political friends that a man against whom charges are made by a newspaper should be held guilty unless and until he proceeds against the newspaper. The affairs of the St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases have been severely handled by the *Star*, *Ally Sloper*, and, if we are not mistaken, by *Truth*. In a case in court yesterday counsel tried to make a point out of the neglect to take action against any of those journals, but Mr. Justice Grantham said:—

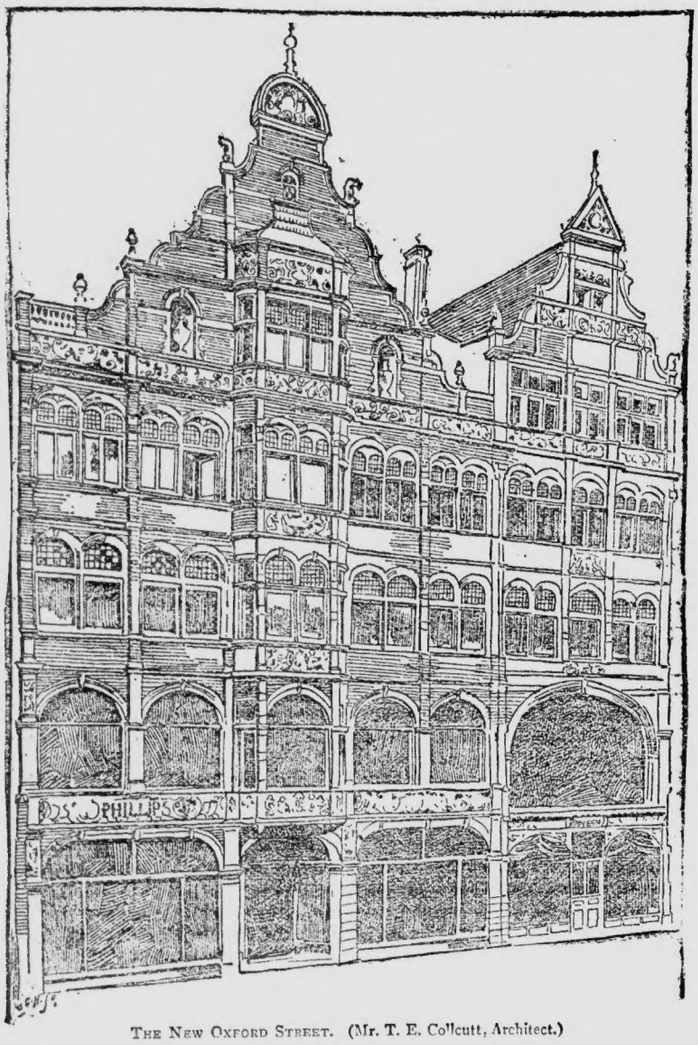
> I have heard of charges made by that paper [it does not appear from the report which paper was meant] against other people, but I have never heard of anybody thinking it worth their while to bring an action against it. Such papers live on libelling people. They live on gossip, smart things, and libellous statements.

The papers concerned are very well able to look after themselves. But no libellous statement can be half so bad as that of Mr. Justice Grantham himself in roundly declaring that they all "live on libel." When will this judge learn to bridle his Tory tongue?

"Liberal is as liberal does." The new Lord Mayor—a good Liberal and a true—is going to give a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, on Lord Mayor's Day, to all the poor residing in the City workhouses, and also a pound of tea to all who are in receipt of outdoor relief within that Union. This is excellent. And the Guildhall banquet will taste all the sweeter for it. But we hope that Alderman Whitehead, while thus distributing the *panem*, will not, in the exercise of his ædileship, forget the *circenses*. London will heartily approve his wise liberality to the poor, but not if it be at the expense of all the life and colour in the Show.

OLD AND NEW LONDON.—I.

"OUIDA" and the other superior persons who bring railing accusations against the ugliness of London are disgracefully behind the time. They fancy themselves to be more artistic than other folk; the fact is that they are merely less observant. It is the old story of "eyes and no eyes." "No eyes" see nothing but the Old London that has long been familiar to them. "Eyes" take note of the New London which is rapidly superseding it.

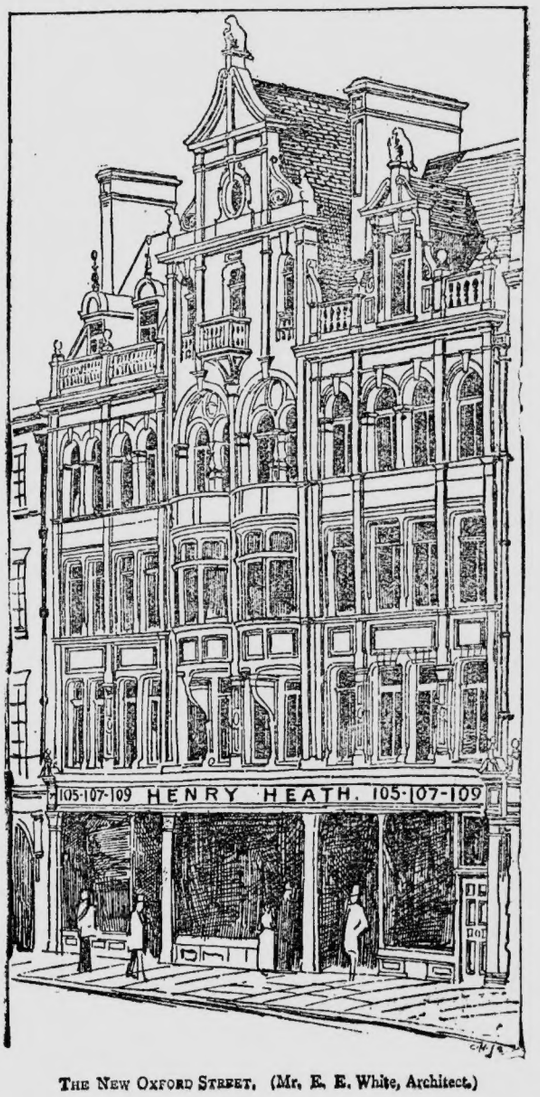


THE NEW OXFORD STREET. (Mr. T. E. Collcutt, Architect.)

THE OLD OXFORD STREET.

We may allow for argument's sake that every word "Ouida" says against Old London is true; but what is that to the point if she is entirely unconscious of New London? Old London, though often picturesque in its very "seediness," was certainly, as a whole, mean, dingy, provincial. But New London, though as yet somewhat formal in its spruceness, is dignified and imposing. Old London was dressed in drab. New London is dressed in red. The contrast is nowhere better to be seen than in Oxford-street and in adjoining streets on the Grosvenor estate. We give on this page three pictures of the New London in that district, and one of the Old. We have purposely chosen, not new buildings of any public character, but tradesmen's shops. Our first piece of the new Oxford-street is the well-known glass and china warehouse of Mr. Phillips; our second, a set of "Grosvenor Chambers," 395—397, Oxford-street; and our third, the old-established but newly embellished hat shop of Mr. Heath. We are not sure that artists may not prefer the tumble-down piece of the Old, with its impression of character and variety. But if "Ouida" wants "height and magnificence," why, here in the new Oxford-street she may have it for the looking.

"GROSVENOR CHAMBERS," 395—397, OXFORD STREET. (Messrs. Chatfeild Clarke and Son, Architects.



THE NEW OXFORD STREET. (Mr. E. E. White, Architect.)

MR. MORRIS ON TAPESTRY.

YESTERDAY evening Mr. William Morris delivered a most interesting and fascinating lecture on carpet and tapestry weaving at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition now held at the New Gallery. Mr. Morris had small practical models of the two looms used, the carpet loom where the weaver sits in front of his work, the more elaborate tapestry loom where the weaver sits behind, at the back of the stuff, has his design outlined on the upright threads and sees in a mirror the shadow of the pattern and picture as it grows gradually to perfection. He spoke at much length on the question of dyes—praising madder and kermes for reds, precipitate of iron or ochre for yellows, and for blue either indigo or woad. At the back of the platform hung a lovely Flemish tapestry of the 14th century, and a superb Persian carpet about two hundred and fifty years old. Mr. Morris pointed out the loveliness of the carpet—its delicate suggestion of hawthorn blossom, iris, and rose—its rejection of imitation and shading—and showed how it combined the great quality of decorative design—being at once clear and well defined in form—each outline exquisitely traced, each line deliberate in its intention and its beauty—and the whole effect being one of unity, of harmony, almost of mystery, the colours being so perfectly harmonized together, and the little bright notes of colour being so cunningly placed either for tone or for brilliancy. Tapestries, he said, were to the North of Europe what fresco was to the South—our climate, amongst other reasons, guiding us in our choice of material for wall-covering. England, France, and Flanders were the three great tapestry countries—Flanders, with its great wool trade being the first in splendid colours and superb Gothic design. The key-note of tapestry, the secret of its loveliness, was, he told the audience, the complete filling up of every corner and square inch of surface with lovely and fanciful and suggestive design. Hence the wonder of those great Gothic tapestries where the forest trees rise in different places, one above the other, each leaf perfect in its shape and colour and decorative value, while in simple raiment of beautiful design knights and ladies wandered in rich flower-gardens, and rode with hawk on wrist through long green arcades, and sat listening to lute and viol in blossom-starred bowers or by cool gracious water-springs. Upon the other hand when the Gothic feeling died away, and Boucher and others began to design, they gave us wide expanses of waste sky, elaborate perspective, posing nymphs, and shallow artificial treatment. Indeed Boucher met with scant mercy at Mr. Morris's vigorous hands, and was roundly abused, and modern Gobelins, with M. Bougereau's cartoons, fared no better.

Mr. Morris told some delightful stories about old tapestry-work from the days when in the Egyptian tombs the dead were laid wrapped in picture-cloths, some of which are now in the South Kensington Museum, to the time of the great Turk Bajazet who having captured some Christian knights would accept nothing for their ransom but "the storied tapestries of France" and ger-falcons. As regards the use of tapestry in modern days, he pointed out that we were richer than the Middle Ages, and so should be better able to afford this form of lovely wall-covering, which for artistic tone is absolutely without rival. He said that the very limitation of material and form forced the imaginative designer into giving us something really beautiful and decorative. "What is the use of setting an artist in a twelve-acre field and telling him to design a house? Give him a limited space, and he is forced by its limitation to concentrate, and to fill with pure loveliness the narrow surface at his disposal." The worker also gives to the original design a very perfect richness of detail, and the threads with their varying colours and delicate reflections convey into the work a new source of delight. Here, he said, we found perfect unity between the imaginative artist and the handicraftsman. The one was not too free, the other was not a slave. The eye of the artist saw, his brain conceived, his imagination created, but the hand of the weaver had also its opportunity for wonderful work, and did not copy what was already made, but re-created and put into a new and delightful form a design that for its perfection needed the loom to aid, and had to pass into a fresh and marvellous material before its beauty came to its real flower and blossom of absolutely right expression and artistic effect. But, said Mr. Morris in conclusion, to have great work we must be worthy of it. Commercialism, with its vile god cheapness, its callous indifference to the worker, its innate vulgarity of temper, is our enemy. To gain anything good we must sacrifice something of our luxury—must think more of others, more of the State, the commonweal: "We cannot have riches and wealth both," he said, we must choose between them.

The lecture was listened to with great attention by a very large and distinguished audience, and Mr. Morris was loudly applauded. The next lecture will be on "Sculpture" by Mr. George Symonds, and if it is half so good as Mr. Morris's it will well repay a visit to the lecture-room. Mr. Crane deserves great credit for his exertions in making this exhibition what it should be, and there is no doubt that it will exercise an important and a good influence on all the handicrafts of our country.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents last evening at Rhos, a populous mining district near Wrexham. He said Wales had been sadly behind England, through no fault of her own, in the promotion of a national system of education. Two hundred and seventy thousand pounds a year were paid in tithes by the Welsh farmers, and this large sum went to support English bishops, canons, and deans, and the richest and most aristocratic of English colleges. If this large sum were devoted to laying the foundations of a great and noble system of education for the boys and girls of Wales, what a start it would give them, and what immense advantages it would confer upon the nation!

At Home and Abroad.

The traffic on the Natal railways to the goldfields is steadily increasing.

M. Hitrovo, Russian Minister at Bucharest, who has been for some weeks under treatment in a Viennese *maison de santé*, has returned cured to his post.

A cyclone is now sweeping over the Madras Presidency, accompanied by heavy rains. No serious damage is reported, but the telegraph wires in Southern India have suffered considerably.

The Cape elections are in progress, but only here or there do candidates proclaim their opposition to Sir G. Sprigg's Ministry, or their adhesion to any precise party lines.

Mr. Gladstone, after his visit to the Midlands, will, it is understood, arrive in London on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain in town for some time. The right hon. gentleman is stated to be in excellent health and voice.

There is absolutely no foundation in the statements of certain French and English papers, according to which a separation is to take place between the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Austria.

Mr. Parnell's action in Scotland against the *Times* came before Lord Kinnear yesterday, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh. The relevancy of jurisdiction was debated at great length, and judgment was reserved.

There is good ground, says a Durban telegram, for the report that Dinizulu has escaped from the authorities in the New Republic, and it is believed that he is in hiding, but not in British territory.

The South African newspapers report that Colonel Jesse Coope intends to establish an independent port on the Kosi River, south of Delagoa Bay, by virtue of the Tonga concession.

The Orange Free State Government has announced the payment by the Cape Government of £5,000 towards the expense of the railway survey, as a recognition of the Republic's just claim to share in the Customs duties.

Mr. Jaffray, the chairman of the Birmingham Musical Festival, has handed a cheque for £2,500 to the authorities of the Birmingham General Hospital as the proceeds of the recent festival.

Dr. Palisa, of Vienna, discovered another minor planet (No. 280) at 1.30 A.M yesterday. The position then was right ascension 2 h. 2 min. 46 sec. (decreasing 1 min. 8 sec. daily); north Polar distance, 76 deg. 25 min. 31 sec. (increasing 1 min daily). It is of the 12th magnitude.

The disaster to the Tzar's train is now laid to the blame of the railway officials, who had merely repaired the line superficially, and had not replaced the rails, which were not strong enough to bear the great weight of the train. The Imperial party arrived at Moscow yesterday afternoon.

The Conversion Bill will be introduced into the Hungarian Parliament next Monday. It will provide for the creation of about £40,000,000 sterling of New Four per Cent. Rentes, in place of the old Rentes on various redeemable loans, and will extend the term for the amortization of these loans to eighty years.

The Midland Railway Company opened for passenger service yesterday the Staveley and Cresswell Line, over which they commenced to run goods traffic a few weeks ago. The line cuts through a populous district, which has for many years suffered from inadequate railway accommodation.

According to the latest accounts received from Sikkim it appears that the Chinese Envoy was to leave Lhassa on October 17. A section of the Lamas were opposing the negotiations. Snow had been falling every night in the Jeylap Pass.

Yesterday Miss Mary Frances Rebecca Simmonds, aged 103 years, died at her residence, 99, Halton-road, Islington. The old lady retained her faculties to the last, boasted of never having been seriously ill, and that she had never resided out of Islington.

Mr. William Fisher, Superintendent of the J or Hammersmith division, has been transferred to the A division, in succession to Mr. Dunlop, who has retired upon a pension. Mr. Hunt, Superintendent of the L division, has been appointed to take charge of the J's.

A force consisting of two columns of the Hazara Expedition has been told off to march through the Allai country, Arsala Khan having refused to make a personal submission. The force includes 150 picked marksmen, and the expedition, it is expected, will occupy a week.

Dwelling yesterday upon the importance of the Suez Canal Convention just signed by the Powers, the *Journal des Débats* declares that the happy issue of the negotiations conducted by France and England working in common ought to encourage the two countries to co-operate for the settlement of other questions of greater importance.

The Hon. J. F. Burns, in delivering his financial statement in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, announced a marked improvement in the financial condition of the colony. He estimated the total revenue for 1888 at over £9,000,000, and the surplus at £329,000, and expected that the surplus at the end of 1889 would amount to £367,000.

At a meeting of the Liverpool School Board yesterday the clerk stated that, owing to the non-payment by the corporation of money due under the board's last precept, the board were £10,000 in debt to the bank, and were paying large sums in interest, for which the individual members were liable, and which would be, no doubt, surcharged by the auditor.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking last night on behalf of Mr. Lyulph Stanley and Mrs. F. Maitland, who are candidates in the Marylebone division for the London School Board, declared that he would leave no stone unturned for the purpose of resisting the reactionary policy foreshadowed in the majority report of the Royal Commission on Education.

At the Guildhall police-court yesterday, Edwin Voase, of Beverley, Yorkshire, was fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 3*s.* costs for having sent the carcass of a diseased pig to the Central Meat-market. John Thompson, of Hull, was convicted of having sent the carcasses of two diseased pigs to the same market, and was ordered to pay £20 with £2 2*s.* costs in each case.

At the Mansfield police-court yesterday Annie Dooley, a captain in the Salvation Army at Selston, was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a house where she lodged. It appeared that she spent the whole of her time in connection with the army, and all she received was what remained of the collections after the expenses of the barracks and other things were paid. Some weeks she received nothing and others very small sums, she being consequently almost destitute. The prisoner was discharged, notwithstanding that she pleaded guilty.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

The English version of the "Authentic Record" of the Emperor Frederick's illness, derived from official sources, which I announced yesterday, has been published this morning, and a copy now lies before me. The book bears the imprint of the "Imperial Printing-office, Berlin," but is published in London by Mr. Schlussmann, of 3, Mitre-court. I have the best authority for stating that the publication is due to the direct initiative of the German Government, and that Mr. Schlussmann is acting on behalf of the Royal Court Publishers at Berlin.

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The question is, what will Sir Morell Mackenzie do now? If he is wise, he will do nothing. He could of course proceed, or threaten to proceed, against the English publisher for libel, but as this gentleman has the German Government at his back he is not likely to care much either for threats or for actions.

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There is one thing, however, which even Prince Bismarck cannot do, and that is to compel anybody to read the book. And I should fancy that the book will find very few readers. In the first place it costs 5*s.*, which is absurdly dear for a pamphlet of ninety-five pages. In the second place, it is entirely devoid of the literary ability which carries off Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. And in the third place, it is full of the offensive medical details which Sir Morell was careful to avoid.

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Will Mr. Matthews go? The door is open for him at last. That is the question which a good many people are asking themselves this morning, for the "Joey and Jesse" party won two seats yesterday on the Birmingham town council, the fight having been fought on party and not on town-pump lines. Naturally the "Jo's and J's" are very cock-a-hoopy, and the Bunces and Vinces will be bounding with joy. Of course it follows that the wire-pullers will be quite willing to part with the Home Secretary now. I shall be quite prepared to hear the news that Mr. Matthews has resigned his seat at Birmingham in return for a peerage. Then there will be a chance for "the lad."

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Cardinal Newman, who lies seriously ill at the Oratory, in Birmingham, has lived a most ascetic life. He inhabits two rooms, one of which is his study, and the other his bedroom. No visitors are allowed to enter his apartments, but the Fathers have free access to their Superior at any time. About servants he is very particular. One James Cuswell was his favourite, a regular Handy Andy, faithful but rough and ready

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The Cardinal goes to bed at 10 P.M., and gets up at 5 A.M., winter and summer alike. "Office" till 7 A.M., breakfast at 9 A.M., back to his room, where he conducts his correspondence, his devotions, and his studies. Dinner at 1.30. For the last two years the Cardinal has never gone out in the afternoon. At 5.30 he obeys the voice of the vesper bell. After vespers, which last about fifteen minutes, there is a theological discussion and some general conversation. At seven the Cardinal retires to his room for the night.

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The composition of the music of "Faust up to Date" compelled Herr Meyer Lutz, since his return at the end of September from Scarborough, where he spends the best part of the summer as conductor of the Spa band, to scorn delights and live laborious days. All last week he was rehearsing with the band from 10 till 4.30, beginning afresh at 7, and, of course, every minute of the little leisure he had left had to be given to the score. The conductor is now off to New York with a bevy of chorus ladies under his charge.

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What is the "life" of a burlesque actress? They say that Nellie Farren is fifty, yet she is as sprightly and vivacious as ever and thinks nothing of her trip round the globe. And here is Miss Lydia Thompson, the favourite of our fathers, delighting New York, and described as being "as plump and graceful as ever, as agile as a fawn, and as winsome as a débutante," "twenty years after"—her last visit to America! How do they do it?

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I am glad to hear that Mr. Herbert Spencer's health has greatly benefited by his prolonged visit to Mr. Grant Allen, at Dorking. Mr. Allen's house is called "The Nook," and appropriately enough, for it stands in solitary humility in the angle of a hill-road, and is delightfully secluded. Not that there is any "madding crowd" to speak of in fair Dorking, but where Mr. Spencer is there must be solitude also, for he is one of the most nervous of men, disturbed even by the flapping of a butterfly's wings. And yet he has enjoyed the hospitality of an author whose power of "shocking" is second to none.

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One of the curious survivals from the age when all men, even diplomatists, believed in God and in prayer, is the habit which ambassadors and others have of going to a kind of official church parade whenever any crowned head escapes from death. At the Russian church in Welbeck-street to-day at noon a Te Deum was performed, in the presence of M. de Staal, Mdme. Novikoff, and various other members of the Russian colony, in recognition of the Tzar's escape, the Rev. Mr. Smirnoff being the officiating clergyman.

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Yesterday I spoke inadvertently of the late Sir Patrick O'Brien. This morning I receive a letter, dated, not from the far side of the Styx, but from the mundane region of Bryanston-square, signed Patrick O'Brien, containing the laconic but welcome assurance, "Let me say, I am alive." Of which there is evidently no doubt.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

ANOTHER ZANZIBAR VILLAGE BURNED BY THE GERMANS.

THE PENDING ACTION OF GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

On Wednesday a village named Whindi, to the north of Bagamoyo, on the Zanzibar coast, was bombarded for a considerable time by the German ship *Sophie*. The commander then landed an armed party, which burned and destroyed the village. One old negro woman was killed. The villagers, it is stated, supplied the Bagamoyo insurgents with arms and ammunition and reinforcements of armed slaves.

Bishop Smythies has arrived at Zanzibar, and is trying to make arrangements for a visit to Magila next week.

All the omens (says a Berlin correspondent) are in favour of the assumption that the Governments of England and Germany have not yet perfected any agreement with regard to the solution of the East African question. Sir Edward Malet will be back soon from his leave of absence in England, and then doubtless the march of events will be quicker.

THE REPENTANT NIHILIST.

LETTER FROM MR LÉON TIKHOMIROV.

Mr. Léon Tikhomirov writes to us from Paris as follows:—

"The No. 168 of the *Cosmopolite*, in the article headed 'Léon Tikhomirov and the end of Nihilism,' contains several great errors. Will you kindly allow me to say that—(1) Far from being one of the six murderers of the Emperor Alexander II., I took no part whatever in the organization and in the accomplishment of that crime; (2) it is also perfectly incorrect to say that, since my arrival abroad, I devoted my life to the 'Terrorist propaganda;' nor have I ever been a terrorist myself; (3) it is absolutely false that, whilst abroad, I have inspired attempts on the life of his Majesty, the present Emperor.—Faithfully yours,

LÉON TIKHOMIROV."

THE RED RIVER DISPUTE.—ARMED FORCES IN THE FIELD.

According to a Philadelphia telegram the Provincial tracklayers by a ruse have got a locomotive across the Canadian Pacific Company's line, and are now carrying rails across and laying a new track to the north of that line. Both parties have armed forces in the field. The Manitoban Legislature has been summoned to meet in special Session on the 9th inst., probably for the purpose of adopting retaliatory action against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY AT BERLIN.

A telegram from Hamburg says:—Two men, who were concerned in the robbery of mail bags on Saturday last in Berlin, were arrested at Hamburg yesterday. One of them, who gave the name of Bohlmann, but whose real name is Schröder, was formerly an assistant in the Berlin post-office. His confederate's name has not yet been ascertained. Schröder, it appears, entered the office of Herr Elias Kalmann in the Neuer Wall (Hamburg), and requested him to cash some coupons for him. The banker's suspicions were, however, aroused, and he requested Schröder to call on him again later in the day. The police having been informed, several officers concealed themselves on the premises, and on Schröder's return effected his arrest. His accomplice was afterwards surprised by the police at his hotel, packing the coupons in a trunk. The value of the stolen property has not yet been definitely ascertained, but is apparently very considerable.

BAD TIMES AT THE MONTE CARLO HELL.

The Casino at Monte Carlo is not over prosperous just now. There were many long faces (writes the *Daily News* correspondent) as the shareholders came from the annual meeting held yesterday in the private salon of the directorate. I am informed on reliable authority that the report for the past year showed a profit, after paying the enormous expenses of this gorgeous establishment, of little over £250,000, as compared with nearly £300,000 last year. This is far below the results of a few years ago, when the profits averaged £500,000. The cashier has just resigned, it is said, through remorse. The people who frequent the gambling tables are growing wiser, and generally stake five francs now instead of louis and bank-notes. There is little of the high play of former days. There have been twenty-five suicides during the year, as compared with nineteen last year, the number of unfortunates generally being in proportion to the profits. The directors are just now making strenuous efforts to increase the fascinations of the place by an installation of electricity throughout the building. They are also considering a scheme for erecting a lift to obviate the necessity of climbing the existing long flight of steps, and to transport people direct from the station to the gardens of the Casino. Prince Charles is also coming in a fortnight to raise the drooping spirits of the gambling establishment.

"THE PRISONER OF CHILLON:" BY DR. PARKER.

At the close of his mid-day service in the City Temple yesterday morning, Dr. Parker said: "You have all read Byron's poem called 'The Prisoner of Chillon.' There is in the dungeon there at present a lady, a captain of the Salvation Army, who has been preaching the Gospel according to the method of that energetic and useful organization; and she has been sentenced to 100 days' imprisonment in that melancholy dungeon. ("Shame.") It is iniquity of the basest kind. We cannot change the law, but we can denounce it. The particular law under which that lady is sentenced is fifty-four years old, and was made for the purpose of meeting circumstances which were then supposed to be urgent. That old law has been revived and brought to bear in all its severity on an instance of this kind. (Shame.) It is infamous. Our own Government ought, if possible, to intervene. I believe that all civilization ought to have a voice in such a matter as this. It is not a question of Swiss law or European law; it is a wider, deeper, greater question altogether. Every honest man ought to have an opinion about it, every earnest man ought to make his opinion known. What are we doing with our criminals, vagabonds, lawless ones, who are being convicted of felony and wife-beating and family starving? Many sentences pronounced upon such people are not more than half so severe as the sentence which has been pronounced upon Captain Stirling, of whom I am now speaking. We can directly or indirectly send messages of sympathy to this prisoner of the Gospel. I am quite sure that we must use our pulpits more for purposes of this kind. (Hear.) I believe that the pulpit of England has a greater work to do than it has ever yet dreamed of." On the suggestion of Mr. John Ripley the following telegram was sent to the prisoner: "The congregation assembled in the City Temple this (Thursday) morning deeply sympathize with Captain Stirling, and bids her be of good cheer."

FOURTH EDITION.

THE QUEEN AND COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SIR HENRY PONSONBY.

MR STANHOPE TO BE QUESTIONED.

The *United Service Gazette* in its issue of to-morrow will publish the following:—

"It has been reported in the public press, apparently on the authority of Colonel Hughes-Hallett, that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has vindicated this officer from any blame in the recent scandal with which he was connected by not requesting his resignation. Being somewhat sceptical as to the truth of the statement, which is obviously of very grave importance, we communicated with Sir Henry Ponsonby on the subject, and have received the following reply:—

"'Balmoral, October 25, 1888.

"'Sir,—As all recommendations respecting public affairs can only be made to the Queen by the Secretary of State, I can give you no information in reply to your inquiry, as I have no knowledge of what may have taken place. But it appears to me that the statement you enclose is obviously untrue.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY F. PONSONBY.'"

"Our readers may now judge for themselves. We may add, however, that in military circles it is the prevailing opinion that on the reassembling of the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope will be questioned on the matter, which has now clearly assumed a serious aspect."

The "statement" referred to by Sir Henry Ponsonby was the allegation made at Colonel Hughes-Hallett's instigation, or on his behalf, that his exposure was the work of political conspirators; and that her Majesty the Queen, having been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, had condoned his conduct, by not calling on him to resign his commission. This statement was made in the *World* of New York, where Colonel Hughes-Hallett has been staying, and was cited in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 20 as "an infamous attempt to traduce her Majesty."

A SERIOUS RIOT IN COUNTY CORK.

POLICE COMPELLED TO SEEK SHELTER.

A serious riot occurred last night at Middleton, Cork. It appears that a prisoner was rescued from the police by a crowd of persons who overpowered the constables, and obliged them to take refuge in the first safe place they could find. This was a shop in one of the streets of the town, but when it became known where the police were hiding the house was instantly besieged by several hundred people who behaved in so threatening a manner that the officers dared not leave the building. They were subsequently rescued by a body of armed police, under Inspector Creaghe, but on issuing from the shop the whole party were stoned by the mob, and several of them were injured. A civilian who was stabbed in the groin is stated to be dying, but how he received his wound is not reported. The riot lasted two hours, the mob repeatedly shouting to the police to come and fight them if they dared.

THE AFFRAY IN THE STRAND.

THE "TIMES" WITNESS IN THE DOCK.

Joseph Cavanagh, shoemaker, aged 30, of 86, Long-acre (one of the *Times* witnesses in the Parnell Commission), was charged this morning, before Mr. Bridge, at Bow-street police-court, with firing at with intent to murder Patrick Lane, also a shoemaker, of 164, Drury-lane, opposite the Royal Courts of Justice. Mr. Langham was instructed by Mr. Soames, the Solicitor for the *Times*, to defend the prisoner.

Patrick Lane was the first witness called, and said that at half-past four yesterday he was in the George public-house, and saw the prisoner squinting at him through the window. He had known him for five weeks. Witness, on seeing prisoner, came out of the public-house, but prisoner had left. After waiting there for a little time the prisoner came up to him. They went into the George together, and the prisoner treated him to a half pint of "four ale." While they were drinking there, a man witness knew came in. This last man also "stood" a pot of ale. They then went out. They saw another young fellow of the same name as the prisoner, and he and the prisoner talked together. The two Cavanaghs did not agree in their politics. They had some sharp shooting—

Mr. Langham objected to the word shooting being introduced.

Witness: You know what I mean—hitting hard at each other. The witness said: This young man (meaning the younger Cavanagh) is a genuine Irishman, and the other young man (the prisoner) was not. The genuine Irishman then said he was ashamed of his name, and said he would have nothing to do with any Irishman who would swear the lives of his countrymen away. The language on both sides got hot between the parties. The course of the conversation irritated the temper of the prisoner. Previous to this the prisoner said to witness, "You called me a consummate scoundrel in the Freemasons' Tavern," and witness said, "I thought him to be always a consummate scoundrel." The prisoner then made a hit at him, and struck him on the side of the head and knocked him down in the bar. He did not retaliate, as he knew he had a revolver and knew he was under police protection. A little after this he went away for a few minutes with the younger Cavanagh, and on his coming back to the bar of the George, the prisoner accused witness of vilifying him to the younger Cavanagh. This brought about the quarrel. The prisoner made a hit at him, and the witness struck him with a glass he had in his hand.

Mr. Bridge: Did you break the glass?

Witness: Faith, I did, your worship. It was broken to smithereens.

Witness, continuing, said: After smashing the glass we closed with each other, and he being the more powerful man of the two got me down and kicked me several times.

After corroborative evidence had been given by the manager of the George and a Mr. Reddy, the case was remanded for a week.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EXHIBITION AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, Nov. 1.—The Exhibition was opened to-day by the King, who was accompanied by Queen Olga and all the members of the Royal family, as well as by the Royal guests now staying here. The ceremony was conducted with much pomp, and the scene in the building was magnificent. The exhibition surpasses all expectations, and affords evidence of the great development and progress of the industrial arts in Greece.

THE VATICAN AND BISHOP STROSSMAYER.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Contradicting some statements lately made by Slav and French newspapers, concerning the reprimand addressed by the Emperor Francis Joseph to Bishop Strossmayer at Bellova, in September last, the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* to-day says:—"We can state on good authority that the Imperial censure of the Bishop's proceedings met with the full approval of the Vatican, and that the letter of apology which the Bishop sent by request to Cardinal Rampoila did not remove the painful impression created at the Vatican by his telegram to the Slav Festival Committee at Kieff, although the Pope did not wish to take further measures in connection with the Bishop's action, considering that it had already been censured."

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 2.—It is officially announced that the condition of the King of the Netherlands remains the same as yesterday, and is not more critical. This morning a consultation will be held between his Majesty's physicians and Professor Rosenstein, of Leyden.

The *Staats Courant* announces that according to the statements of the physicians in attendance upon the King, his Majesty is suffering from inflammation of the mouth and throat, which renders the taking of nourishment difficult.

SARAH BERNHARDT ON MARRIAGE.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald* has been asking Sarah Bernhardt, at Brussels, what she thinks about marriage, and whether in her opinion it is a failure. But she pleaded headache and begged for time to think the matter over. In the morning she wrote the following letter and sent it to the correspondent:—

"The possibility of divorce makes the association of man and woman formed by marriage more agreeable, inasmuch as it equalizes their rights. Forced slavery no longer existing, the necessity for revolting against it is a thing of the past. Mutual concessions can now be made without causing a sense of humiliation on either side, for these concessions have now become voluntary. The knowledge which husband and wife now have that each can regain his or her liberty, if married life is no longer supportable, just gives an amorous turn to reconciliations after domestic quarrels, and allows a poetic veil to be thrown over Monsieur's slippers and Madame's *pot-au-feu*.—SARAH BERNHARDT."

This letter, says the *Herald*, reveals to the world a new Sarah Bernhardt—a Sarah Bernhadt who reflects, who weighs her words, and whose golden voice pronounces words of wisdom.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ACCIDENT.

On inquiry at the Oratory, Birmingham, this morning, a correspondent was informed that Cardinal Newman had passed a better night. His health, however, is critical, and causes much anxiety. There are two local doctors in constant attendance on his Eminence.

GALE IN THE MIDLANDS.

A violent north-easterly gale prevailed in Derbyshire during the night, and it continued with unabated fury this morning. Considerable damage has been done in several parts of the country, and the rain, which is falling in torrents, is rapidly filling the watercourses.

THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD THREATENED.

The Earl of Sheffield has offered a reward of £250 for the discovery of the author of an anonymous letter which he has just received, threatening to murder his lordship. Lord Sheffield's announced intention of closing Sheffield Park, Sussex, against the public has created much ill-feeling.

INFATUATED LOVE AND SUICIDE.

The dead body of Elizabeth Revill, aged nineteen, belonging to Rotherham, has been found in the river Mersey, at Urmston, near Manchester. She went to Urmston as a domestic servant, and was courted by a man who proved to be married. Her employers cautioned her, but, being infatuated, she continued her clandestine interviews with her lover. A fortnight ago the girl disappeared, and it is supposed that, grief-stricken and frantic, owing to her condition, she committed suicide.

SINGULAR DISPUTE AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

In the Lord Mayor's court yesterday, the action "Bassett *v.* the Alexandra Palace and Park Company (Limited)," came on for trial before the recorder (Sir T. Chambers, Q.C.) and a jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Bassett, sued the defendants to recover damages for wrongfully detaining his season ticket, and also for ejecting him, he being a season-ticket holder. The plaintiff, it appeared from his evidence, had become an agent for the sale of season tickets for the defendants, and in accordance with the rules he received a free season ticket for himself. On Saturday, June 23 last, plaintiff attended the Palace with his wife and another lady. They were about to enter the reserved seats of a concert when he was stopped by a clerk. He asked to see the manager, and was shown to a room, where his ticket was taken away. Plaintiff told the clerk that he had no more right to take his ticket than plaintiff had to take his hat, and, suiting the action to the word, plaintiff took the clerk's hat off his head, and said he would return it when he had his ticket back. Afterwards two constables in uniform, at the order of Mr. Heywood, the manager of the Palace, "sandwiched" him and marched him right through the grounds in custody, passing a number of persons whom he knew. The defence, as indicated in the cross-examination of the plaintiff, was that the plaintiff was not entitled to go into the reserved seats, as the ticket he had was a "complimentary," and not a "season ticket," there being a difference in the privileges which each conveyed. Mr. Heywood said that the company did not hold out to agents that they would have a season ticket, or even a ticket for a year. The company had a right to cancel a ticket improperly used. They had paid £1 2*s.* into court as the price of the ticket. The jury found for the plaintiff for twenty guineas less the amount paid into court.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE COMMISSION.

On the Parnell Commissioners resuming their sittings yesterday, Sir H. James intimated that, in order to avoid the calling of witnesses to prove all the speeches which it was alleged showed the connection between the National League and outrages, it was proposed to print in full all the speeches, and to call only such witnesses as might be required for cross-examination. Sir C. Russell assented. Captain O'Shea was recalled, and produced the testimonial which had been presented to him by "Advanced Nationalists," protesting against his exclusion from politics. Police evidence was then adduced. Head Constable Irwin re-entered the witness-box, and his reports of several speeches were read. He was cross-examined at great length, mainly on questions as to the condition of Ireland before the Land League was formed. He admitted that where outrages were most common, secret societies, hostile to the Land League, had the strongest hold. The witness also gave a remarkable description of the way in which the grand jury system worked against the tenants. Constable O'Malley, called with reference to speeches reported, likewise spoke of the distressful condition of the tenantry. Sir H. James said he proposed now to pursue the second branch of the case, the proof of outrages, and to allow time to get the witnesses together, he asked the Commission to adjourn until Tuesday. This was assented to, and the Commission adjourned till Tuesday.

THE MINERS AND THEIR MASTERS.

The Yorkshire coalowners and their miners are settling their differences in an amicable manner, and by Monday next the majority of the collieries will be in full working order. The Bowling Iron Company have granted the advance of 10 per cent in wages, and the Darfield miners have resolved to resume work under the new by-laws, with some slight modifications. The Cortonwood miners refused to resume work; but a deputation consulted Mr. Pickard, M.P., who is confined to bed, prostrated through his great labours in connection with the wages agitation, and that gentleman advised the men to go to work, and to take legal proceedings for the redress of any minor grievance which was not settled to their satisfaction. About five thousand men employed by the Ocean Colliery Company, in Wales, have struck work to enforce a demand for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages. The men employed by the Tredegar Iron and Coal Company (2,500) resolved yesterday to resume work under protest at an advance of 5 per cent. in wages. In Ayrshire the coalmasters have given an advance of 15 per cent., and the ironmasters an advance of 10 per cent.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD BUSINESS.

At a meeting of the School Board for London yesterday, several ex-pupil teachers were introduced to the chairman, and awarded exhibitions. The report of the special committee on the subjects and modes of instruction in Board schools was again under consideration, and was discussed at great length. The action of the evening classes committee in authorizing the admission of persons over twenty-one years of age into the elementary evening classes on the payment of a fee of 1s. per week was approved. The second annual report relating to the work of the Board was presented. Several letters were received relating to the pending elections.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN AND THE DIARY AFFAIR.

The house of the Baden ex-Minister, Baron Roggenbach, was searched by the police on the 23rd instant, in connection with the Diary affair. The Baron is an intimate friend of Dr. Geffcken, and it was he who, as curator of the University of Strasbourg, procured for Herr Geffcken the Professorship of Political Law at that seat of learning. Numerous letters from Dr. Geffcken, having absolutely nothing to do with the Diary affair, were found at the Baron's residence and seized. Since his resignation of his post in the Baden Cabinet in 1866 Baron Roggenbach has never taken any part in politics.

THE BIRMINGHAM "PLATFORM."

The London Liberal members have strongly urged upon the organizers of the forthcoming conference of the National Liberal Federation at Birmingham the proposal of resolutions involving an advanced Radical programme in certain questions in which London is specially interested, including the rating of ground values for municipal purposes.

A MOUNTAIN MONUMENT.

The Vienna section of the Austro-German Alpine Club has for a long time been occupied with the execution of a plan upon which it has spent a considerable sum of money. Its intention was to erect an obelisk of considerable size on the summit of the Ortler, in the Tyrol, in commemoration of the forty years' reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph. As the anniversary occurs on the 2nd of December, it was decided to transport the monument and put it in its place at once. Yesterday as the committee was about to make a start the authorities of Meran prohibited the transportation altogether, much to the indignation of all those concerned. They urge that it is impossible to transport the heavy stone pillar in summer, when the snow is still soft. The Ortler is one of the highest of the Austrian and German Alps, being 12,822 feet in height, and it is difficult of ascent. A route had been fixed upon viâ Trafoi, and it was expected that it would take ten days if the weather remained uninterruptedly fine to reach the summit.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

At a mass meeting of officers employed in the outdoor department of the London Customs, held last evening at the London Tavern, Fenchurch-street, resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the extension of their present hours of labour without extra remuneration, as enforced by the recent order of the Board, issued at Liverpool and Hull, under Treasury sanction, and pledging support to the existing committees of examining and outdoor officers. The meeting, at which nearly 700 officers were present, was attended by delegates from Liverpool, and by Major Banes, M.P., and Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., both of whom promised their assistance in removing what they considered a legitimate grievance.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor visited the Haymarket Theatre last evening to witness the performance of "Captain Swift."

Lord Salisbury came to town yesterday afternoon from Hatfield, and transacted business at the Foreign Office for several hours.

It has been found necessary to postpone the first performance of "Nadgy" at the Avenue Theatre until Wednesday, November 7; and all tickets dated for Saturday next will be available for the later date.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL—FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED—AMERICANS BETTER.—QUIET BUSINESS.

Although the discount rate has hardened slightly since the large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England yesterday was announced, it is found impossible, owing to the plentiful amount of money seeking employment, and the small number of bills offering, to raise the rate considerably, and the quotation is easy at 3 per cent. for three months' bank paper. According to yesterday's Bank return bankers' balances still stand at over 25½ millions, which is a very much larger sum than is usually held at this time of the year. The charge for day-to-day money is again about 2 per cent. On Wednesday many people looked for a decline in the Bank rate yesterday, but no one now doubts the wisdom of the directors in maintaining it at 5 per cent.

The large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England yesterday has had a somewhat depressing effect in Stock Exchange quarters, more particularly in the market for Home Railways and Government Funds. New Consols have been rather offered, and show a decline of ⅛, while in the English Railway department the movements are all adverse, though the fall is not of much importance except as showing the tendency. Foreign Government Bonds are almost entirely neglected, and practically unaltered, except for Turkish Group 1, which have been sold to a slight extent and are a trifle lower. American Railroad securities are better, in response to the improvement in New York yesterday, the principal buying having been of Northern Pacific Preference, Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Louisville and Nashville shares. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks gave way at the opening, on the monthly revenue statement, but have since recovered the whole of the decline marked. Mexican Railway issues are a trifle lower. Mining and Miscellaneous securities are not much dealt in at the moment, and are only slightly altered.

Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co. announce that, in consequence of their senior partner's retirement from the firm at the close of the current year, it is their intention to register themselves as a private joint stock company, under the style of Leaf and Co. (Limited), the requisite capital being entirely subscribed by the present partners and a few members of their family.

The following are the latest changes compared with Wednesday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Rea l*: North British Deferred ⅜, the Preferred ⅛, Caledonian, Great Western, Brighton Deferred, Chatham Ordinary and Preference, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, Hull and Barnsley and Midland ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Egyptian Daira ⅛. *Dec ined*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Philadelphia and Reading shares ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Union Pacific ¼, New York Central, Erie shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Ontario shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Denver Ordinary, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ⅛ and Lombardo Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary First and Second Preference ¼, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Kimberley Central ¼, and Suez Canal ¼. *Lower*: Hotchkiss Ordinary ⅛.

The report and accounts submitted yesterday to the shareholders of the Union Mortgage and Agency Company of Australia (Limited) were adopted. The chairman stated that net profits for the year had amounted to £71,021 10*s.* 5*d.*, after extinguishing the charge for preliminary expenses. Out of this amount an interim dividend on the ordinary capital has been declared at the rate of 10 per cent., and a further dividend was now declared at the same rate. The dividends on the preference capital have also been paid. Referring to the resent issue of the £480,000 of the remaining authorized capital, the chairman said the issue was most successful, the whole of the ordinary shares being immediately taken up by the original ordinary shareholders. The premiums obtained on the issue will be applied to increasing the reserve fund, which by this amount will be increased to the sum of £120,000.

The directors of the South of England Telephone Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half-year ending October 31.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅞	1⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97½	⅝
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock .	102½	3
New 2½ per Cent.	94¼	¾
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71½	¾
Egyptian Guar ..	100½	1
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100¼	1¼
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	99	101
Do. Hard Dols..	71½	2⅛
Do. Treasury....	93	4
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6 p. c....	98	100
Do. Cedulas I. ..	61½	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.....	92½	3½
Do. B.....	91½	2½
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	81⅛	⅛xd
Do. Preference..	100⅜	⅝
Do. Daira Sanieh	77½	¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	⅜
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881..	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅝	⅞
Italian.....	95¾	6
Mexican Converted	39⅞	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	16 1-16	3-16
Do 6 p.c.	18 1-16	3 16
Portuguese.....	63¾	⅞
Russian 1873	100½	¾
Spanish 4 p.c.	73	¼
Turkish 1854.....	98	100
Group 1	28¼	9¼
Group 2	16½	¾
Group 4	15⅜	¼
4½ p. c. 1871	82	½
5 p. c. De ence ..	94	½
5 p. c. Priority ..	82	4
Uruguay Unified..	73	½
Virginia Funded ..	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.....	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian.....	111¼	⅛
Great Eastern	68⅝	9⅛
Great Northern ..	115½	16½
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	150¾	½
Hull and Barnsley	34¾	½
Lanc.and York....	116½	17½
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A	125½	¾
Chatham(Ordinary)	23	¼
Do. Preference ..	101⅛	2
North Western....	168	½
South Western	138½	9½
Manchester & Shef.	60	71
Do. A.	56¼	⅛
Met. Consolidated	79⅜	⅜
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District....	33¾	4¼
Midland	133¼	¾
North British Pref.	73¼	4
Do. Def.	51½	¾
North Eastern	158	¼
North Stafford	110	11
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	110⅛	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific....	56½	7
Cen. Pacific Shares	37	⅛
Chic. Mil and St. Pl.	68½	¾
Denver& R.Grande	18¼	¾
Do. Pref.....	49½	50
Illinois Shares	118⅝	19¼
Lake Shore	106¼	⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	4¼
Louis. and Nash...	61½	2
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67¼	8¼
Miss. Kan.& Texas	12¼	¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112½	13
New York Ontario	16½	¼
Erie Shares	29⅛	¾
Do. Sec. Mort...	103¾	¼
Norfolk &West.Pre	53⅛	⅜
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	41⅜	⅝
North. Pacific Pref.	62¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh...	56¼	7
Philad Read Sh...	25¼	6
UnionPacificShares	63⅛	⅞
Wabash Preferred	28	½
Do.Gen. Mort. ..	44¼	¾
Grand Trunk Sh...	11	⅜
Do. First Pref...	67⅞	8⅛
Do. Second Pref	47¼	8¼
Do. Third Pref..	26¼	7
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1
Mexican Ordinary	47¼	8
Do First Pref	120¾	1¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	73	⅛
Lombardo-Venetian	9½	¼
Varna 3 per cent...	7½	8
Nitrate Railway ..	28⅜	⅜
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	8	⅛
Imperial Ottoman	1⅜	½
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London..	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk.S.Africa	47½	8½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3½	¾
Ooregums	1⅛	¼
Cape Copper	6⅜	¾
Namaqua	4⅞	5⅛
Mason and Barry..	11¼	12
Rio Tinto	25 5-16	7 16
Montana £1 shares	2 3 16	5 16
De Beers.....	36⅛	7⅛
Kimberley Cent. ..	4¾	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American ..	47	8 xd
Do. Pref.	79	80 xd
Brazilian Submarine	13½	⅜
Direct Unit. States	9¾	10 xd
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
NorthMetropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	260	5
East London.....	194	9
Grand Junction ..	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth.....	255	60
New River, New..	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	244	8
Imp. Continental ..	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
BrushElecLt(£4pd)	4⅜	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co...	302½	5½
Hotchkiss	10¼	⅛
Bryant and May..	13⅜	⅜
Spratt's Patent....	10¼	⅛
London Nitrate ..	23	5
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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

LORD ROSEBERY ON IRISH AND SCOTCH HOME RULE.

The Earl of Rosebery delivered a political address in Dalkeith last evening, under the auspices of the Dalkeith Liberal Association. Provost Gray presided. There was a large attendance. Among those present were Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. Lord Rosebery said that the declaration of Mr. Gladstone as to the retention of the Irish members was not new. When there was a national demand for Home Rule in Scotland, they would find him to be no laggard, but he felt that they would only hamper the question of Irish Home Rule if they burdened it with a demand for Scottish Home Rule. He condemned Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, for going about taunting and sneering at those who were subjected to the Coercion Act. Mr. Childers, M.P., also addressed the meeting, and an address of confidence was presented to Lord Rosebery, and a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone unanimously adopted, the following letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Ivory having been read during the meeting :—

MR. GLADSTONE'S UNQUALIFIED PLEDGE.

Hawarden Castle, Chester, October 26, 1888.

Dear Mr. Ivory.—The favourable intelligence which you give me of the state of Scottish opinion causes me no surprise, but is particularly pleasant, because I am able to rely upon it, as I relied upon those Midlothian estimates which were so splendidly verified in 1880 and 1885 by the Midlothian polls. When I am apprised of Lord Rosebery's coming visit to Dalkeith my first impulse is, in the public interest, not to attempt either to add or to take away. However, at your instance, I bid him and your meeting God speed, and I go on to assure you that did it lie in me to determine the place of my chief meeting for the year according to my own inclination, my own steps would be turned to Scotland, and I am sure that in saying this I shall give no offence either at Nottingham or at Birmingham. But you are aware that I take in this matter the advice of the best judges as to what is most politic for the common cause, and at this time it is especially true that the interests of each part of the country will be most solidly provided for by putting forward boldly that great interest of the whole which is so much concentrated in the Irish question. Again, I rejoice, though without surprise, to learn how largely not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient, have comprehended and appreciated the position which we have given to the question raised about the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster. Great Britain, free, by an honourable and perfectly public understanding with Ireland, to determine that question as she shall deem best for Imperial interests, has, I conceive, indicated a very general desire, without entering into particulars, in favour of such retention, and, without seeking in any way to bend the judgment of the country, we recognize that desire, and are prepared to give it effect. This, I hope, is clear. I suspect there are some dissentients, at any rate in England, who will now begin to find that the retention will be highly mischievous.—Believe me, most faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

LORD GRANVILLE'S ADVICE : "BE WATCHFUL."

Speaking at the Padiham Liberal Club yesterday, Earl Granville said that, although no doubt the Irish question would occupy a great part of the attention of Parliament, it would be necessary during the next six weeks to watch narrowly that the Government did not introduce measures affecting England and Scotland that would be contrary to Liberal principles. He referred to what had been well described as a proposed tax on locomotion, and said the Government might attempt to carry into effect the retrograde recommendations of the Education Commission. Further, they must not obtain sanction to the Sugar Convention, which interfered with freedom of trade, and would be injurious to commerce. Earl Granville spoke in the evening at Gawthorpe, and denied that he and those who held with him on the Irish question should be termed sham Liberals because they had advanced with the altering circumstances of a great and varied question.

MR. ELLIS LEVER AND THE LEEDS COAL CONTRACTS.

The inquiry at Leeds into the quality of the coal supplied to the Leeds Gasworks appears to be conducted in anything but a satisfactory fashion. Certain coal which Mr. Ellis Lever had selected from two trucks sent to the Leeds Gasworks, and which he had described as "hub," and therefore of inferior quality, was tested at the Meadow-lane Gasworks, and according to the report of the sub-committee, it gave results equal to what are ordinarily obtained from cannel. Mr. Ellis Lever has, however, telegraphed to the mayor :—

Will you make it known to the press to-night that I have not been asked to meet the committee of investigation or to interrogate contractors, neither was I present yesterday when the alleged testings took place? I don't believe in such investigations, nor will the public.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ESTATES AND TENANTS.

The tenants on Lord Lansdowne's property of Borrowhouse, Queen's County, have purchased their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act. The estate contains about 700 acres, in the occupation of about twenty tenants. All the tenants except four have already completed the terms of agreement, which are eighteen years' purchase at the present rents, a half-year's rent in satisfaction of all arrears to be paid before the signing of the agreement.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

The conferment of degrees in connection with the Victoria University took place yesterday in the Manchester Town Hall. The annual statement, which was read by Principal Rendall, in the absence, through illness, of Vice Chancellor Ward, showed that the number of candidates for the various examinations of the university had risen from 285 in 1886-7 to 378 in the present year, and that 42 candidates had passed final examinations for degrees, as against 24 in the previous year and 28 in 1885-6—a rate of increase which, it was hoped, would be fully maintained. Since last degree day 118 students had been placed on the matriculation register of the university.

AN AUSTRIAN BETROTHAL.

The betrothal of Archduke Leopold Salvator with Donna Bianca, Princess of Bourbon, was gazetted at Vienna yesterday. The Archduke is a son of the Archduke Karl Salvator and Archduchess Maria Immaculata, daughter of the late King Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies. Archduke Leopold belongs to the House of Tuscany, and was born August 21, 1866. He holds the rank of captain of Artillery in the Austrian army. His bride is the eldest daughter of the Duke of Madrid and of Princess Margaretha, daughter of the Duke of Parma. Princess Bianca was born in Graz, September 7, 1868.

THE "DOWN-GRADE" DIVISION AMONG THE BAPTISTS.

The division in the Baptist body in consequence of what is known as the down-grade controversy is now, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, practically complete. The Surrey and Middlesex Baptist Association has resolved to sever the connection of the association with the Baptist Union. It is rumoured that a small minority is opposed to this action, but it is an open secret that this was the only condition on which the party in the Baptist Union following Mr. Spurgeon would unite with them, and in consequence of this opposition was withdrawn. Mr. Spurgeon having now joined them, and the association having cut itself off from the bulk of the Baptist denomination, it is anticipated that all the Baptist churches who strongly sympathize with the orthodox views will now unite and form a rival Baptist body in the country.

The *Baptist* learns that Mr. Spurgeon appears to be slowly recovering, though there is no hope of his being able to preach again before he leaves for the South of France. The date of his departure is not definitely fixed, but he will leave as soon as he is able to travel.

WOMEN AND THEIR FEATHERED VICTIMS.

It was hoped some time ago, says *The Hospital*, that the fashion of wearing the dead bodies of birds as trimmings for bonnets and hats was going out. Such a hope, apparently, is doomed to disappointment. Perhaps the day may come when people who have a little regard for such helpless creatures as birds will give them up to their fate. It really seems to be of no use to try to protect them. The loafer from the East-end of London goes forth with his cages and his lime, and catches them. He, however, mostly retains the male. The other bird murderer also goes forth on his cruel errand, and, by preference, catches and retains the female. He takes her in the nesting season, because the feathers are soft and beautiful then. What matters it to him that his victim is often the mother of a nestful of helpless young, and that they are left in the nest to die of starvation ; to die while piteously crying out hour after hour for the mother that never comes? The mother birds are killed, and the young left to die of starvation, because certain women insist that it shall be so. Yet how gentle, and sympathetic, and tender those very women can pretend to be, when it suits their convenience! How correct and nice is their taste in everything that relates to good manners! How shocked they are by vulgarity ; how horrified by coarseness! If they could see themselves exactly as some men see them ; could have it at once driven in upon their consciences, that, in the estimation of all rational and right-feeling men, they are incomparably inferior to many costermongers, crossing-sweepers, and untaught African negroes, they might for one moment pause and reflect upon their worthlessness. Is it really, then, come to this : That a nineteenth century woman is so utterly selfish, so hopelessly without brains or feeling, and so incapable of learning even the very elements of humanity, that she must and will have birds t adorn herself with, at whatever cost? At bottom it really is want of intellect.

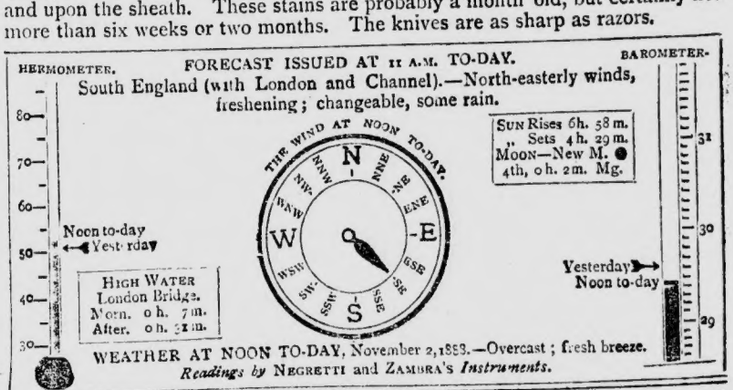
THE "SHAKERS" IN AMERICA.

The present leader of the religious organization known as the Shakers is (says the New York correspondent of the *Telegraph*) Elder F. W. Evans, an Englishman, who came to this country in 1825. He is now eighty years of age, and is at present visiting the city of New York. He represents his organization as being thoroughly prosperous, and increasing constantly in point of numbers. All property is held in common. Whenever any member of the society wishes to leave his home, the treasurer of the society furnishes him with money. In the everyday life of the society none of the members have any money, or any use for it. They lead an agricultural and pastoral life. Celibacy is a strict rule of the order.

LADIES AT A MASONIC MEETING.—At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in Edinburgh yesterday, there came up for consideration the proposed expulsion of a member of the Celtic Lodge, Edinburgh, for having introduced (under circumstances already reported) two ladies into a Funeral Lodge meeting which was being held in the Third Degree. On the motion of the Grand Master (Sir Archibald Campbell), it was agreed by 172 votes to 92 to expel the member.

REMEMBERING THE POOR ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—The Lord Mayor elect has decided, subject to the permission of the guardians of the City of London Union, to give a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding on Lord Mayor's Day to all the poor residing in the workhouses, and also a pound of tea to all who are in receipt of outdoor relief within that union. In the former class the number is between 1,000 and 1,200, and in the latter between 1,000 and 1,100, or altogether about 2,200. He is also providing for the entertainment of the poor in the several unions of Westmoreland, the county of his birth, and in the parish of Lewisham, in which he resides.

KNIVES FOUND AT KENSINGTON.—Considerable excitement has been created in Kensington owing to the discovery of two knives, one bearing stains of blood, in the front garden of a house in Harrington-gardens. The discovery has remained for some time a secret with the police. It appears that on the night of Saturday, the 21st of October, a policeman on duty observed something bright close to some shrubs in the garden, and upon entering discovered a sheath containing two large knives, which are stated to be Ghoorka knives. An examination has been made, and it is asserted that blood stains undoubtedly exist on one of the knives and upon the sheath. These stains are probably a month old, but certainly not more than six weeks or two months. The knives are as sharp as razors.



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PLAYS IN THE PROVINCES.

AN ANALYSIS OF THEATRICAL COMPANIES ON TOUR.

THE multiplication of playhouses in the metropolis is only less remarkable than the immense expansion of the theatrical profession in the provinces. It becomes interesting, therefore, to inquire into the character and calibre of the companies that content the provincial playgoer.

THE REIGN OF MELODRAMA.

In respect to numbers melodrama easily holds the field. It claims between seventy and eighty of the 150 companies. But, of course, the melodrama is of a manifold character—blood and thunder, milk and mild, villainous and heroic. In this category we must include the Drury Lane melodramas, as well as those of the Adelphi and the Princess's. "Youth," "Human Nature," and "Pleasure" visit only places of first-class importance, such as Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol; Mr. Augustus Harris's three companies being, of course, about the largest on the road. In point of popularity "The Silver King" is still supreme, although of late "Mr. Barnes of New York" has run it rather hard, the authorized version being given by three companies, and the pirate one by many more. Five Adelphi companies are in the provinces—two playing "The Harbour Lights," two "In the Ranks," and one "The Bells of Haslemere." Mr. Wilson Barrett is represented by "The Golden Ladder" and "Ben-my-Chree." "The Lights o' London," "It's Never too Late to mend," and "Hoodman Blind" still draw provincial audiences. Melodramas that have not been put to the test in London bear such suggestive names as "The Crimes of Paris," "Creeping Shadows," "Man to Man," "Love and Honour," and "In Fear of the Law."

ALAS! FOR "LEGITIMATE."

Compared to the plethora of melodrama, the legitimate drama makes but a sorry show. It is played by only about a score of companies. In the ordinary course the prestige of Shakspeare, Sheridan, and Goldsmith is chiefly maintained by Barry Sullivan and the Compton Comedy Company. This autumn "legitimate" in the provinces has fared exceptionally well at the hands of Irving, Wilson Barrett, Wyndham, and Mary Anderson. The two Searles and Mr. F. R. Benson have companies that all the year round devote themselves to Shakspeare, Lytton, and one or two other standard authors. For eight years Mr. Edward Compton has been on tour, his répertoire consisting of twelve plays which with one exception can be described as "legitimate." Miss Amy Roselle and Miss Alleyn also succeed in making profit out of legitimate plays.

COMEDY AND FARCE.

One of the most remarkable features of the contemporary provincial stage is the paucity of pure comedy. It has been eclipsed by the farce. There are but two of the former for four of the latter. With "Sweet Lavender," "Dandy Dick," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" we have exhausted the record of good comedies, and each of these, it will be noted, are recent London successes. On the other hand, farce flourishes with fifteen companies. Most of the pieces that were produced in the metropolis during the *furore* for fun in three acts survive in the provinces. Up to quite recently there were several "Private Secretary" companies, and there is still one; there are two "Barrister" and two "Arabian Nights" companies. "Turned Up," "Confusion," "Kleptomania," "The Pickpocket," and "The Paper Chase" hold the boards, although with waning popularity.

OPERA AND COMIC OPERA.

Comic opera musters seventeen companies as compared with only four devoted to opera proper. Besides Carl Rosa's there are three English opera companies, respectively headed by Mr. Turner, Mr. Rouseby, and Mdlle. Lynass, whose merits are an unknown quantity. "The Pirates of Penzance" is played by two companies, and there is still a "Mikado" company, but this completes the tale of Savoy opera in the provinces. Strange to say only one company supports "Dorothy's" popularity, although two are playing "Pepita." Hogarth and Barry still draw crowded houses with "Les Cloches de Corneville," a piece that is continually played, with one or two others, by a children's opera company. Other pieces that may be thought to illustrate the survival of the fittest are "Erminie," "Geraldine," "Les Manteaux Noirs," "Nell Gwynne," and "Falka," each of which is the *chef-d'œuvre* of a separate company. Two or three musical plays of a nondescript character are exceedingly prosperous, such as "Jack in the Box" and "My Sweetheart."

THE FALL OF TRAGEDY AND BURLESQUE.

Tragedy is virtually not existent: unless "Fédora" be its product, the tragic Muse is never heard on the provincial stage. The Shakspearian companies never—or scarcely ever—attempt "Hamlet" or "Macbeth." The moral antithesis, burlesque—or, as Mr. Burnand would say, the spirit of burlesque—is in similar straits. There are but three companies devoted to its representation, and two of these are sent out by the Gaiety to play "Miss Esmeralda" and "Monte Cristo."

GOOD, BAD, AND INDIFFERENT.

Having completed our general survey, let us sum up the results. It is of course impossible to dogmatize on the relative calibre of so many theatrical combinations, but they may be roughly divided into three classes. According to such data as is available, there are fifty-five first-class companies, forty-five second-class, and about fifty third-class. It is said that nine or ten companies are "run" by "bogus" managers, or men who inveigle people into engagements under false pretences and swindle them of their salaries.

THE MOST POPULAR PLAYS.

The best played pieces at the present moment are "The Silver King," "Mr. Barnes of New York," and "My Sweetheart," each being played by three companies. Two different representations are given nightly of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "The Harbour Lights," "In the Ranks," "The Pointsman," "Shadows of a Great City," "The Barrister." "Pepita," and "The Pirates of Penzance."

THRILLING TALES OF TIGER LAND.

A HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE FROM A "MUST" ELEPHANT.

"Tent Life in Tiger Land," by the Hon. James Inglis, published by Sampson Low and Marston, 18*s*., is the best book of hunting adventure we have seen for many a long day. Imagine Allan Quartermain in real life, and you have Mr. Inglis. His stories of what he and his friends actually did in the jungles of an Indian frontier district outdo in graphic power and exciting adventure anything that Mr. Rider Haggard has imagined. Mr. Inglis is a trifle prolix, but his pages will simply be devoured by boys, and read with eager interest by children of a larger growth. The story of the hunter impaled on the horns of a buffalo bull and carried about for days until the rotting flesh dropped maggot eaten from the bull's horns, is one of the most gruesome horrors ever printed in the English language. The book is illustrated with sixteen coloured chromo-lithographs, and we venture to predict that, apart from its solid merits as an account of Indian life on the frontier, it will come very near being the favourite gift-book for boys this Christmas. Here is a sample of one of Mr. Inglis's stories describing the escape of one of the author's friends from the attack of a must elephant:—

THE TUSKER BREAKS LOOSE.

"Run, run, Sahibs—the Tusker has gone 'must' or mad. He has broken loose."

We all started to our feet. George had just gone down to the bank of the river to where the cooking was going on, which lay nearer the mad elephant's picket. By this time, the terror-stricken servants were flying in all directions. The huge brute, with infinite cunning, had all along been making mighty efforts to wrench up the stake to which he was bound. This at last he had succeeded in doing. With the first desperate bound, or lunch forward, the heavy ankle chains, frayed and worn in one link, had snapped asunder; and with the huge stake trailing behind him, he charged down on the camp with a shrill trumpeting scream of maddened excitement and savage fury. The men with the spears waited not for the onset. One poor fellow bending over his pot of rice, trying to blow the smoldering embers of his fire into a flame, was seized by the long flexible trunk of the infuriated brute, and had but time to utter the terrible death scream which had startled us, ere his head was smashed like an egg-shell on the powerful knee of the maddened monster. He next made a rush at the horses that, excited and frightened by the clamour around them, were straining at their ropes, and buried his long blunt tusks in the quivering flanks of one poor Caboolee horse that had struggled in vain to get free.

All this was the work of a moment. Poor George, who was bending over some stewpan, wherein was simmering some delicacy of his own concoction, was not aware of the suddenly altered aspect of affairs, till the huge towering bulk of the elephant was almost over him. Another instant, and he would have shared the fate of the hapless mahout, had he not, with admirable presence of mind, delivered the hissing hot stew, with quick dexterity and precision, full in the gaping mouth of the furious brute. His next sensation, however, was that of flying through the air, as the brute, with one swing of its mighty trunk, propelled him on his aërial flight, and he fell souse in the middle of the stream, with the saucepan still tightly clutched in his hand.

THE ELEPHANT'S VENGEANCE.

Over the river we could see the infernal brute, who had thus scattered us, in a perfect frenzy of rage; kneeling on the shapeless heap of cloth, furniture, poles, and ropes; and digging his tusks, with savage fury, into the hangings and canvas, in the very abandonment of mad uncontrollable rage. We had little doubt but that poor Mac lay crushed to death, smothered beneath the weight of the ponderous animal, or mangled out of all likeness to humanity by the terrible tusks that we could see flashing in the clear moonlight. It seemed an age, this agony of suspense. We held our breaths, and dared not look into each other's faces. Everything showed as clear as if it had been day. We saw the elephant tossing the strong canvas canopy about as a dog would worry a door-mat. Thrust after thrust was made by the tusks into the folds of cloth. Raising his huge trunk, the brute would scream in the very frenzy of his wrath, and at last, after what seemed an age to us, but which in reality was but a few minutes, he staggered to his feet (for all this time he had been kneeling), shook his massive bulk, looked fiercely and defiantly around, made as if he would have marched straight through the dining tent, where the snowy cloth glistened white under the tent-lamps, then, with a parting shrill trumpeting scream of concentrated wrath and malice, some fresh idea seemed to enter his demented brain, and he rushed into the jungle.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Just then a smothered groan struck like the peal of joy-bells on our anxious ears, and a muffled voice from beneath the folds of the *shamiana* in Mac's well-known tones groaned out, "Look alive, you fellows, and get me out of this, or I'll be smothered!"

In trying to get out of the way of the first rush of the elephant, his foot had caught in one of the tent ropes, and the whole falling canopy had then come bodily upon him, hurling the camp table and a few cane chairs over him. Under these he had lain, able to breathe, but not daring to stir, while the savage beast had behaved as has been described. His escape had been miraculous. The cloth had several times been pressed so close over his face as nearly to stifle him. The brute, in one of its savage, purposeless thrusts, had pierced the ground between his arms and his ribs, pinning his Afghan *choga* or dressing-gown deep into the earth; and he said he felt himself sinking into unconsciousness, what with tension of nerve and brain and semi-suffocation together, when the brute had happily got up and rushed off.

"How did you feel?" I asked.

"Well, I can hardly tell you. Whenever I recognized that the brute was on me, I felt at once that my only chance of safety was to lie perfectly still. Once or twice the oppression on my face from the pressure of the heavy canvas was almost suffocating, and when the huge tusk buried itself in the earth close to my side, I could scarcely refrain from calling out."

"It must have grazed your ribs?"

"It did. After that, I seemed to turn quite unconcerned. All sorts of funny ideas came trooping across my brain. I couldn't, for the life of me, help feeling cautiously about for my pipe, which had dropped somewhere near when I tripped on the ropes. I seemed, too, to have a quick review of all the actions I had ever done, and was just dropping off into a dreamy unconsciousness, after pulling a desperate race against Oxford with my old crew, when your voices roused me to sensation once more."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

TRAVEL.

DE LA WARR, the Countess. "An Eastern Cruise in the *Edeline*." (Blackwood.)
[Pp. 119, paper covers, 2s.]

WALKER, Mrs. "Untrodden Paths in Roumania." (Chapman and Hall.)
[A description of "one of the most interesting—as it is certainly one of the least known—countries of Europe." The book is illustrated with seventy-seven sketches by the author. Pp. 355, cloth.]

LAW, POLITICS, &c.

DE RICCI, J. H. "The Fisheries Dispute and Annexation of Canada." (Sampson Low.)
[This book is mainly historical, and aims at affording information in a popular form as to the way in which the fisheries dispute arose, and as to subsequent negotiations. The case for Canada and the case for the United States are set forth in an appendix. Pp. 310, cloth. Map showing limits under Treaties of 1818 and 1888.]

RYDE, WALTER C., M.A., and E. LEWIS THOMAS. "The Local Government Act." (Butterworths.)
[The most elaborate and complete treatise yet published on the Local Government Act, together with the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. A summary of the effect of the Local Government Act is given in an introduction, and thereafter follows the Act itself, each section being accompanied by an interpretation. A copious index is supplied. Pp. 787, cloth.]

COOKERY.

DAWE, W. H. "The Wife's Help to Indian Cookery." (Elliot Stock.)
[Notes on the various operations of cooking; on various dishes; on Indian servants; on Indian weights and measures: together with hints towards recipes, &c., &c. Pp. 250, cloth. Interleaved for MS. notes.]

"JENNY WREN." "How to Prepare Dishes of Fish." (Paisley: Alexander Gardner.)
[The various modes of cooking fish are discussed; a number of receipts are given, and some notes on fish sauces. The table of fish in season should prove useful. Pp. 56, boards. Price 6*d*.]

"JENNY WREN." "The Art of Preparing Soups, Stews, Hashes, and Ragouts." (Paisley: Alex. Gardner.)
[A little sixpenny book, uniform with the preceding.]

THEOLOGY.

WHITON, JAMES MORRIS. "The Law of Liberty, and other Discourses." (James Clarke and Co.)
[A volume of religious discourses on such subjects as "Solomon," "The Mystery of Evil," "The Assurance of Immortality," "The Trinity," "Is Deception ever a Duty?" &c. Pp. 255, cloth.]

HISTORY.

BRYCE, JAMES, M.P. (Editor). "Two Centuries of Irish History, 1691—1870." (Kegan Paul).
[A very valuable book of historical reference. Mr. Bryce contributes a non-political introduction to this history, which is divided into five periods, each period being treated by a different hand. The contributors are Mr. W. K. Sullivan, LL.D. (1691—1782); Mr. George Sigerson (1782—1800); Mr. J. H. Bridges (1801—1829); Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice and Mr. James R. Thursfield (1829—1848), and Mr. G. P. Macdonell (1848—1870). Pp. 530, cloth. Price 16*s*.]

KINGLAKE, A. W. "The Invasion of the Crimea." (Blackwood.)
[Volumes VIII. and IX.—the volumes recently published—in a new issue—the Cabinet Edition. Pp. 380 each, neatly printed, maps.]

KINGSFORD, WILLIAM. "The History of Canada." (Trübner and Co.)
[The second volume of Mr. Kingsford's history extends from 1679 to 1725. Pp. 564, cloth. Price 15*s*.]

FICTION.

Author of "Tip Cat." "Pen." (London: Walter Smith and Innes.)
[A novel in one volume. Pp. 350, cloth.]

BENJAMIN, LEWIS. "Why was It?" (Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Co.)
[A novel in one volume. Pp. 257, cloth.]

BESANT, WALTER. "The Inner House." (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)
[Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual for 1888. A story in which Mr. Besant describes Existence as it might be, supposing the secret of indefinitely prolonging life to be discovered, and the Socialist ideal of perfect equality to be attained. The old life, with its inequalities, its yearnings, its loves, its joys, and its unrest, is found to be infinitely preferable. Pp. 198, paper covers. Price 1*s*.]

DAINTREY, LAURA. "Eros." (Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Co.)
[A novel in one volume. Pp. 257, cloth.]

GORDON, W. J. "The Captain-General." (Warne and Co.)
[The story of the attempt of the Dutch to colonize New Holland. Pp. 304, cloth, with map.]

GROVE, W. "A Mexican Mystery." (Digby and Long.)
[A story in one volume. Pp. 139, paper cover, 1*s*.]

HERON-ALLEN, EDWARD. "Kisses of Fate." (Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Co.)
[A novel in one volume described as "A study of mere human nature." Pp. 280, cloth.]

LIN, FRANK. "What dreams may come." (Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Co.)
[A "romance" in one volume. Pp. 192, cloth.]

MACDOWALL, M. W. "Tempted of the Devil: Passages in the Life of a Kabbalist." (Paisley: Alex. Gardner.)
["A story retold from the German of August Becker." Pp. 330, cloth.]

SALTUS, EDGAR. "Eden." (Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Co.)
["An Episode" in one volume. Pp. 187, cloth.]

SHAW, EDWARD RICHARD. "The Pot of Gold." (Chicago: Belford, Clarke and Co.)
["A story of Fire Island Beach," in one volume. Pp. 162, cloth.]

SHORTHOUSE, J. H. "The Countess Eve." (Macmillan.)

TYTLER, SARAH. "The Blackhall Ghosts." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

WARDELL, NORA HELEN. "The Romance of a Quiet Watering Place.' (Chicago: Belford, Clarke, and Co.)
["The unpremeditated confessions of a not altogether frivolous girl." Pp. 187, cloth. Illustrated.]

WEYMAN, ALF. J. "The Dangerous Man." (Roper and Drowley.)
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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
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EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

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Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.
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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 192nd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), November 3, at 2.30.

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(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

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(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

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At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (771st Performance.)
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MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

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(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Rose, Williams, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Leonard Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Hadley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30 THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA TO-MORROW (Saturday), and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

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PRINCESS'S.—Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY. HANDS ACROSS THE SEA, by HENRY PETTITT, will be produced on THURSDAY, November 8. The cast includes Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, Ina Parnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats may now be booked, Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), and at the libraries.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

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SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE.—"NADGY."—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the magnitude of this production, it is absolutely necessary to POSTPONE the FIRST PERFORMANCE until NOVEMBER 7.—All tickets dated for Saturday will be available on Wednesday next, and forward booking in rotation, or the money will be refunded on application at the Box office.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On WEDNESDAY, November 7, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—GEORGE SIMONDS: "Modelling and Sculpture." THURSDAY, November 8, 8.30 P.M.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY.—To be OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, for Exhibition of Colossal Picture "H.M. the late EMPEROR FREDERICK III. LYING IN STATE in CASTLE FRIEDRICHSKRON."

NOTICES.

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"THE WOMAN'S WORLD."

With November the *Woman's World* (Cassell) enters upon an enlarged series—and, we do not doubt, upon an enlarged success. It has already established its position as the leading magazine among those which appeal to educated women. The new series, if we may judge from the first number, will preserve the features of the old; but will give more literary matter, and more elaborate illustrations.

THE CHOICE OF HERCULES—BY DEPUTY.

The first article in the number before us is the allegory which Miss Olive Schreiner entitles "A Dream of Wild Bees." A mother, as she sleeps and dreams of another child that is to be, has the choice of its future destiny placed within her grasp. "Let me lay my hand upon thy side where the child sleeps," says the visionary spirit to her; "if I shall touch him, he shall be as I." He is the spirit of health, but she refuses his choice. Other spirits in their turn offer wealth, fame, talent, and love. But still the mother doubts; and then out of the darkness rises a wan phantom, who promises her none of these things for her child, but failure, solitude, and poverty: "for strange voices shall call to him and strange lights shall beckon him and . . . he shall see upon the mountain-tops burning gold." And the mother says "Touch," and the spirit whispers to the unborn babe, "*This shall be thy reward—that the ideal shall be real to thee.*"

OXFORD AS SHE IS SEEN.

We come to more mundane matters in Miss Blanche Roosevelt's brightly written sketch of Zola's disciple, Guy de Maupassant. Here is the description of a visit recently paid to Oxford by the young French writer. Oxford is often dismal enough in the Long Vacation, but it seems to have fairly surpassed itself on this occasion :—

"My friend Paul Bourget" (the gifted young poet and novelist), he said

"writes me: 'You must see Oxford, the only genuine mediæval town in the world; it will charm you. Don't fail to see it.'" The following day we took an early train thither, and, although in August, the air was raw, the wind high, and the weather atrocious. Before we arrived an accident delayed the train, a terrific storm arose, and we reached the mediæval town in anything but a cheerful humour. A guide informed us that, although the colleges were closed, neither wind, weather, nor circumstance could alter the beauty of this mediæval town. Our selection of a cab was unfortunate: the driver was intoxicated and the vehicle shattered. But we drove boldly forward. The carriage stopped, and the driver, dripping, gravely opened the door. Shaking his head with one maudlin and unparalleled human gesture, he hiccoughed, "This—is—the Shel—donian!" M. de Maupassant did not understand English, but the accents threw him into fits, and I thought the rest of our party would simply go into convulsions. The classic Jehu, although not understanding the cause of our mirth, smiled responsively, waived ceremony, and began the stereotyped history of the institute. At other stopping-places other histories were repeated in a similar manner. Finally, between laughing and choking, De Maupassant got into such a state that I feared we should be arrested for lunatics, and proposed returning to town. . . . And this is the way one French author saw England! I gave a celebrated poet a description of how he at least saw Oxford. "Was it not comic?" I added. "Comic!" he cried; "I think it was most tragic."

A CLEVER SHARPER'S STORY.

The Italian *Piccolo* tells the following good story apropos of the enormous number of forged banknotes which have recently been issued in different parts of Italy. The public are said to look with distrust at every note, a fact which a clever impostor has turned to splendid account. It appears that a few days ago a well-dressed stranger entered an hotel at Naples, asked for a room and demanded his account every day, because, as he said, he might have to leave at a moment's notice. As is frequently done by Italians, he only slept at the hotel, taking his meals elsewhere, and every day he paid in advance with a new five lire note. After a few days he asked the waiter in an off-hand way whether he had given the notes to the hotel keeper. No, replied the man: he had paid the host with different money as he wished to keep the beautiful new notes for himself. "If that is so," said the stranger, "I will tell you confidentially that the notes are forged. I have made them myself, but you need not be anxious about them; they are so well forged that nobody will recognize them." With this the "forger" went calmly away. The terrified waiter went at once to the host, and told what he had just heard. At the first moment the host thought of informing the police without delay, but he thought better of it and took the next account for the day personally to his mysterious guest, who received him very amiably and again produced a new five lire note. The host, in greatest surprise, looked very carefully at both sides of the note, and at last said very sternly, "The note is forged." The guest laughed and said, "You say that because I said so to your waiter." "But I ask you quite seriously would you have seen that the note was forged if I had not told you?" "No." "Very well. Go to four different bankers, ask them to test the note, and I assure you not one of them will find out. For the rest, you can make me responsible for any risk you may run." The test was made, and proved entirely successful. Thoughtfully the host returned home, began a further conversation with his guest, and asked at last very seriously why he exposed himself to the risk of being discovered for so small an amount of money as five lire. Why not forge larger notes?" I should have done that long ago," was the answer, "and especially I should have forged notes of a thousand lire each, for these are even more easily forged, but, to tell you the truth, I have not got a thousand lire note, and it will take some time before I can exchange as many fivers as I want to get one." "If that is the only obstacle," said the host, "I will lend you a thousand lire note. Of course we go halves afterwards." The proposal was accepted. The forger received the note, went away, and was heard of no more. When the host saw how matters stood he hurried in mad rage to the police to accuse the sharper, on which occasion he suddenly found that he had brought himself into the fangs of the law for "aiding and abetting."

THE ARREST OF THREE ENGLISHMEN AT BAKU.

The *Times* correspondent at Tiflis telegraphs dated October 24:—I have just received a telegram from Baku to the effect that the policemaster of that town yesterday made a full and public apology to Mr. Fitzgerald Law, Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy, for the arrest and insult to which he was subjected together with the correspondents of the *Times* and *Standard*. This is so far satisfactory, but it does not explain the folly and the annoyance in my case, when it is considered how thoroughly well I was previously known to all the local authorities. The meeting with our Attaché was purely accidental, and the statement of the authorities made in explanation, that Mr. Law's name resembles that of a Nihilist who is reported to have come to Tiflis from Vienna with bombs and dynamite to make an attempt on the life of the Tzar is almost incredible, especially as the names of the supposed Nihilists are, at the same time, said to be quite Russian, and the names of all three of us are so British that there is nothing like them in the whole set of Sclavonic languages. Last night I saw the chief of the police of the Imperial Household and he admitted that the local police at Baku had quite lost their heads. Nothing of the kind, he said, should happen again.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Civil Service Debating Society—Mr. C. Pfoundes, on "Higher Ethical Education," 7.45.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," Cobden Club, 8.
Geologist Association, University College—Conversazione, 8.
Philological Society, University College—Professor Skeat on "English Words from Mexican Sources," 8.
Dr. Abdy on "Law," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 5.
H. Thorne on "The Stage to the Cross," Exeter Hall, 8.
A. W. Blyth on "Sanitary Laws in London," Parkes Museum, 8.
Opening of Board School at East Greenwich, 8.
Balloon Society, St. James's Hall, Mr. T. Cornish on the Life Saving Appliances Act, 8.
Miss J. E. Harrison on "The Monuments of Ancient Athens," South Kensington Museum, 5.15.

TO-MORROW.

Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—A. H. Gilkes on "Hamlet," 8.30.
People's Concert Society, Town Hall, Poplar, 8.
Westbourne Park Literary Institute—Mr. Blenkensee on "Modern Germany," 8.
Mr. F. Villiers (War Artist), lectures at Brixton Hall, 8.
Jerome Hopkins Piano Lecture Concert, Bloomsbury Hall, 3 and 8.15.
3rd Volunteer Brigade Cinque Ports Division Dinner, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.
Bohemian Subscription Smoking Concert, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, in aid of King's College Hospital, 8.30.

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Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, November 2, 1888